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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE "Second Invasion" of EARLY being ended, or, at all events, intermittent, we may resume the thread of our narration of its events from the point where the confusion in news made its suspension advisable. We have already recorded AVERILL's successful skirmish at Winchester on July 20th, which the Richmond *Examiner* describes as "the deplorable affair in which RAMSEY's division was humiliated 'in the dust,'" and "three Confederate brigades had to run away without even a formation in line of battle." The enemy admits a loss of "300 or 400 men and 4 guns." AVERILL was then joined by CROOK, who with his infantry had now returned from the unfortunate affair at Island Ford. On Saturday, the 23d, there was considerable skirmishing at Kernstown, four miles beyond Winchester, and our cavalry was driven back on the main body. On Sunday, the 24th, the enemy pressed his advantage, and, sending in his cavalry again, drove ours back in great rout through Winchester towards Bunker Hill. Our cavalry is said to have broken and fled in disgraceful style, completely uncovering the flanks of the infantry and forcing it back. General CROOK had at first drawn up in line of battle, and prepared for a hard contest; but the breaking of his cavalry at once forced him to retreat. CROOK's force was reported at about 10,000 men, consisting of AVERILL's and DUFFIE's cavalry and two divisions of infantry. The enemy was in greater strength, and, according to General CROOK, easily overlapped our line right and left, repeatedly outflanking it by brisk charges, and forcing a retreat from point to point. After the first struggle at noon, therefore, there was a running fight along the turnpike down to Bunker Hill, lasting till night. Five miles north of Winchester EARLY halted his main force, but kept his cavalry in hot pursuit, and with them drove us through Bunker Hill to Martinsburg. Our loss in prisoners was quite heavy, and the loss from all sources was about twelve hundred, including among the killed Colonel MULLIGAN, of Lexington fame, whose brigade covered the retreat. It was stated, as a rumor, that we also lost four guns. If we may judge from General HUNTER's orders, our Shenandoah Army is again found wanting in the soldierly conduct which distinguishes their comrades of the Army of the Potomac. In one of these general orders, thirteen officers of various regiments are dismissed for deserting their command during the battle on the retreat, and going to the rear with false reports of our losses.

On Monday the enemy's cavalry continued the pursuit, and our Army, having reached Martinsburg, paused a moment. A sharp artillery engagement ensued, and CROOK, having gained time to get off most of his trains by road and railroad, again fell back, and, on Tuesday, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, the enemy not molesting him. In the two affairs at Winchester and Martinsburg the enemy suffered hardly less than we in killed and wounded, but lost no

prisoners. A great deal of property was removed from Martinsburg, goods in that vicinity having been kept of late in portable condition. Some stores, however, were seized by the enemy.

The enemy now held the west bank of the Potomac from Williamsport to Shepardstown. In Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, the scenes of the former raid were renewed—the panic, the great stories, the fugitive people, the property of every species blocking the roads north and east, and all that strange spectacle already described in connection with the previous raid. Meanwhile there were many stories of the crossing of the enemy in force on Tuesday, the 26th, again on Wednesday, and again on Thursday. But on neither of these days was there any fighting, and apparently no advance by the enemy, except that on Thursday afternoon a force was reported to have crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, which place they held in some force. Our troops, rallying again, took possession of some of the upper Potomac fords, came down from Maryland Heights whither they had hurried, as usual, with their stores from Harper's Ferry, occupied the latter town again, and also Williamsport. As yet there was no trustworthy evidence that the enemy had crossed into Maryland at all. Indeed, on Wednesday night it was found that he was not opposite Williamsport; and, accordingly, on Thursday, the 28th, General KELLY crossed, and reoccupied Martinsburg, which the enemy had already evacuated. But the enemy had an invading project in view. He crossed the Potomac with a few cavalry (for it was with a few thousand cavalry he now opposed us, his infantry being all in Virginia), and advanced on Chambersburg on Friday. On Saturday morning, the 30th, a force of two or three hundred mounted men—the press dispatch from Harrisburg says "it is positively known that the number was but 208"—after dispersing some of our troops at Carlisle barracks, entered Chambersburg and fired the town. The people, on hearing the day previous of the enemy's approach, had packed and sent away their merchandise and valuables, and many of them had taken themselves away also. No resistance was made by those who remained. McCUSAULAND, who commanded the cavalry, asked \$500,000, to ransom Chambersburg from burning. This sum not being furnished, he promptly laid about 250 buildings, or two-thirds of the town, in ashes. The loss was more than a million of dollars. The town contained 6,000 inhabitants; and we have elsewhere given our opinion upon the conduct which permitted its destruction without striking a blow in defence. "The citizens, without protest, had submitted to plunder," says a sympathetic account, and in the same gentle spirit suffered their town to be burned. There must have been, also, some military misfortune, to call it by the most charitable name, to allow so bold a raid, by so insignificant a force, to be successful. But probably McCUSAULAND's squad was supported by other troops near the town.

About 11 o'clock the enemy withdrew from Chambersburg, and, immediately after, AVERILL with his cavalry rode into the town, and, without pausing to extinguish the flames, which now enveloped it, set out in pursuit of McCUSAULAND. To explain the presence of AVERILL at this juncture, it will be necessary to state that, on Thursday evening, he commenced retreating from Hagerstown, which he had previously held, towards Carlisle. A part of his train, through the negligence and excitement of the railroad people, was captured next day by the enemy, who, as we have said, leaving Martinsburg on Thursday, crossed the Potomac with cavalry at Williamsport on

Friday. AVERILL was easily driven back on the Williamsport turnpike from Hagerstown to Green-castle during Friday. But that night the enemy left him, and, proceeding by another road to Chambersburg, burned the town. News of the performance having reached AVERILL, he now assumed the rôle of pursuer, and followed the enemy due westerly through St. Thomas, Loudon and McConnellsburgh. As there were only 208 men that he pursued, the latter, of course, rapidly withdrew from AVERILL's command, and, at length, reached their reserves, which were in force probably equal to AVERILL—that is, between one and two thousand men. Towards evening AVERILL came up with the enemy's rear, eight miles beyond McConnellsburgh, and skirmished until after dark. A portion of the enemy's command continued the withdrawal on Sunday, the 31st, AVERILL following to Hancock. AVERILL's cavalry being badly jaded, both as to men and horses, by their frequent forced marches of late, now flying from the enemy and anon pursuing him, the chase was not very effectual, especially as McCUSAULAND's battalion was well mounted. Many of AVERILL's horses fell exhausted, while the enemy kept in good condition. At Hancock the enemy apparently attempted to recross the Potomac, but, AVERILL menacing him, he withdrew on the Cumberland pike, and quickly checked pursuit, if any was intended, by felling trees behind him and burning bridges.

On Saturday evening there was a great fight at Frederick, Monocacy, and Poolesville. On that day, MOSBY with about 50 men crossed the Potomac at Cheat's Ferry, galloped up the towpath to Adams-town, easily stampeded our picket there, consisting of 30 or 40 cavalry, cut the telegraph, robbed a few stores, and quickly retired. This affair stopped all the railroad trains in the neighborhood, and gave rise to a story of an invasion of Pennsylvania by 40,000 men under EARLY. On their return, a superior force of our cavalry stumbled on them near Conrad's Ferry, and had a trifling skirmish. On Sunday the enemy still held Duffield, six miles from Harper's Ferry, and a cavalry company, reconnoitering there, captured a few of the enemy's pickets, in a slight skirmish.

By this time, Pennsylvania was thoroughly aroused. The people of Pittsburgh had a meeting for defence on Sunday, having received notice from General COUCH that "it is believed BRECKINRIDGE is marching West." There was great excitement; and a suspension of business next day. On Monday, August 1st, Governor CURTIN convened the State Legislature for August 9th, to take prompt measures in so great a crisis. General COUCH at the same time was reviewing the defences on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. The Sixth corps was arriving at the scene of action, after a hard march. On Tuesday the 26th, they set out from Georgetown, on receiving news of CROOK's defeat, and bivouacked at Rockville. Next day they marched to Hyattstown, reached Monocacy on Thursday, and, passing through Frederick, camped at Jefferson. On Friday evening they reached Hall-town, three miles from Harper's Ferry. The force at that point, when Chambersburg was sacked next morning, consisted chiefly of the Sixth corps, a part of the Nineteenth corps, and the infantry of HUNTER, under command of CROOK. In the course of Saturday, orders were received to move out in pursuit of EARLY's army, who were said to be ravaging Pennsylvania, and the whole force, with an immense wagon train, marched hard during that day and the next,

suffering somewhat from deaths by sunstroke, but encountering no enemy. After a long and severe march, the troops arrived at Frederick quite exhausted. There they rested, and there they were at last accounted.

Meanwhile, the light cavalry brigade of JOHNSON, which was our only enemy in Maryland, had, all unconscious of the pursuit, been raiding off towards Cumberland, having taken the Bedford and Cumberland road from Hancock, as we have said, leaving AVERILL's exhausted command to rest a few days in quiet near the latter point. General KELLEY with his cavalry now started to intercept the advance of JOHNSON and McCUSAULAND. On Monday afternoon at 4 p. m., the latter reached Folk's Mill, three miles from Cumberland, and sharply attacked KELLEY, who was protecting the town. A skirmish continued till after dark, with some artillery on each side, and the enemy, about 11 at night, moved back to Oldtown, being foiled in his raid on Cumberland. He left his killed and wounded in our hands, two caissons, and some wagons and ammunition. The loss was hardly more than thirty on either side. The same afternoon, Colonel STROUGH, with about 500 men, had been posted at Oldtown, to cut off the enemy's retreat. Whether a knowledge of this fact caused the enemy's withdrawal from Cumberland or not, does not appear. But at daylight of Tuesday, he came down upon Colonel STROUGH, and, after a brisk skirmish lasting nearly till noon, routed him and drove him towards Cumberland, capturing the Colonel and about ninety men. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this affair was about 30, while ours was not half that number.

On Wednesday, the 3d, there was no fighting of importance, but on Thursday, the 4th, the enemy marched against New Creek and attacked our garrison—a little over 1,000 strong—at that point. For a while our men were sorely pressed, but, reinforcements arriving, the enemy was foiled, and forced to withdraw. Our loss was from 50 to 80, and the enemy's was reported to be greater. The latter, about 8 o'clock at night, struck off on the Romney road to Moorefield, and there was no longer any doubt that the movement had become a retreat and pursuit. On the same day, there was a great panic at Harrisburgh, caused by another of those reports that the enemy had crossed the Potomac and was invading the North. A Proclamation calling out 30,000 militia was issued by Governor CURTIN. Another grand removal took place of farmers and their property from various districts in the Cumberland Valley. It was reported that the enemy occupied Hagerstown on Friday morning with five regiments, and was pushing north. There were also very many other statements, which need not be repeated, as they proved to be fictitious. But it was true that a small force of the enemy's cavalry took possession of Hagerstown on Friday, and searched the stores, taking what property was left there. That day and the next, they moved up to Middleburgh, and on Saturday night returned to Virginia. On Sunday, the 7th, our cavalry again ventured down, and occupied Hagerstown. The same day General AVERILL overtook the enemy at Moorefield and routed him, capturing all his artillery, consisting of four pieces and many of his wagons and small arms, and 500 prisoners. Our loss was less than 50 men. The pursuit was kept up for many miles, and the enemy driven to the mountains. The present raid, therefore, is substantially over, though EARLY is still harvesting in the Shenandoah Valley.

AT PETERSBURGH.

There have been many particulars sent North of the recent assault on Pittsburgh, but nothing to substantially change the account we gave of it last week, or to invalidate the commentary then made. Dispatches, however, from headquarters, but not official, put our losses during the affair at 5,600, and the enemy's at 1,200. We should judge 5,000 to be a better estimate of our loss. The murderous nature of the enemy's fire from the hill, and the stubbornness of the resistance afterwards made from the captured fort by LEDDIE's division, are reiterated. Indeed, our loss will establish the former fact, and the enemy's, the latter; for his chief loss in killed and wounded was during his charges to retake the fort. It is also alleged that only BEAUREGARD's command, of three divisions, held the heights on the fatal Saturday. On the other hand it appears that none of the Fifth or Second corps were hotly engaged, though standing ready for a charge. Their combined losses were not over fifty. It is also

certain that the enemy were much terrified at the explosion, and deserted the adjoining forts from fear that they also were undermined. It was a long time before they returned to their work, and nearly half an hour before their whole strength was concentrated against us. Indeed, every fresh particular of the affair only shows that victory was snatched away while fairly in our grasp. A proper handling of troops would have carried Petersburgh.

On the 30th of July, DAVIES' brigade of GREGG's (Second) cavalry division, which was on our left, according to the plan of Saturday's battle, already explained, had a sharp fight with BUTLER's South Carolina command, and drove them from the field. The losses were not great on either side. General SHERIDAN's departure, soon after, to assume command in Maryland, devolved the charge of his cavalry corps on General GREGG.

Sunday's first flag of truce had some informality connected with it which caused its rejection. That being corrected, an armistice took place from five to nine of Monday, the dead were buried, and the wounded cared for. Many of the severely wounded had died during the long exposure, in great suffering; for the weather was extremely hot then, as it has been since. Immediately on the conclusion of the truce, picket firing commenced, and continued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the principal firing being in front of the Ninth corps. The latter day was the PRESIDENT's Fast, and some religious exercises were held here and there. There was but little firing, most of the shots being from the enemy. The same day, General GRANT left for Washington. On Thursday, also, a short engagement took place between our gunboats and a battery on the north of the James.

It had been noticed that the enemy had strictly forbidden intercourse between his pickets and ours, since Saturday's repulse. This conduct naturally caused an attack from him to be expected, and deserters had reported that he was mining. This report proved correct.

About 5 o'clock on Friday evening, a mine was blown up in front of the Eighteenth corps. Rapid and continuous musket firing succeeded, and for a time there was prospect of a battle, the whole right of the line being roused. But after a sharp artillery and musketry contest, the excitement subsided. Of the enemy's intention several accounts are given. The most probable is that, discovering a sap which our men had run out in front of the Eighteenth corps, he suspected we were mining from this point, and endeavored to blow up the work. He failed, his mine exploding several rods outside the head of the sap. A mass of earth was thrown up into the air, and hardly had the dust and smoke subsided, when our men were pouring their volleys into his works. The main artillery duel, which was very heavy, took place in front of the Eighteenth corps, and the enemy responded to our guns with great ardor. He made no charge, however, and, except immediately after the explosion, did not expose himself beyond his works. The loss was not very heavy on either side. Among our officers killed was Colonel STEADMAN, commanding a brigade in AMES' division. After this affair, the picket firing subsided for several days. On Sunday, a party of deserters ran towards our lines, but were fired upon and badly cut up, our gunners mistaking their intention. About a dozen, however, reached our lines. That afternoon, the enemy opened sharply from his mortar batteries, and a duel of shells lasted till near nightfall. Major CHIPMAN, on our side, was mortally wounded. On Monday, General GRANT returned from Maryland. It is now said General FERRERO commanded his division in Saturday's assault, and General WHITE acted as chief-of-staff to General BURNSIDE.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

It is now settled that our loss in the raid upon the Macon Railroad, referred to last week, is hardly more than 1,000 men; and General McCook is a prisoner. The railroad was successfully destroyed, and communication temporarily, at least, suspended, between Macon and Atlanta.

The chief event to be recorded occurred on Thursday, July 28th. On that day, General SHERMAN attempted to extend his line to the right, by subtracting his left corps successively and sending them to the other extremity of the line, in the manner so often

practiced by GRANT in Virginia. The movement began on Wednesday night. But the enemy, observing the movement, and perceiving that it was SHERMAN's intent to swing around so as to hold the Macon Railroad, massed his troops in the same direction. About noon, STEWART's corps attacked LOGAN, who had just got into position on the right, his corps having been the first detached from its former position on the left.

At first, the enemy was successful in his onset, his cavalry turning our flank, and inflicting considerable loss. But, by the middle of the afternoon, the fortune of battle had changed, and our men, aided by hastily-built entrenchments, repulsed every charge of the enemy. An advance was then ordered, and the enemy was forced back to his own works, leaving the field in our possession. The fighting was very severe till nightfall, although there was little artillery firing. Our loss, according to one account, was about 1,500, and the enemy's probably as great.

Meanwhile, there was a general advance along the line, but our forces were driven back, the enemy being strongly posted. The Fourth and Fourteenth corps were hotly engaged, and there was heavy artillery firing in their front all day and night, and on the day succeeding. But night fell upon a divided field. Our right was at one time in great danger, but was handsomely rescued.

The other great event of the 28th, was the farewell of General HOOKER to his corps. On the same day General HOWARD assumed command of MCPHERSON's Army of the Tennessee, as already noticed elsewhere. On Sunday, August 1st, General GARRARD, who, with 4,000 cavalry, had been operating on the Augusta road, returned. He had a severe time in getting away, and did not do much damage to the road.

Should Mobile be captured, as now appears probable from the dispatches of Secretary STANTON, which are our only information thus far on that point, this event cannot fail to have a good effect on SHERMAN's campaign.

THE Union officers who were placed by the Rebel authorities under our fire on Charleston, were on the 4th, exchanged for the Rebel officers whom Major-General Foster, in retaliation, had brought to Charleston harbor. The following is a complete list of the Union officers exchanged:—Brigadier-Generals Seymour, Wessels, Scammon, Shaler, Heckman; Colonels T. G. Grover, R. Hawkins, W. Harriman, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Legrange, W. C. Lee, R. White, H. O. Bollinger, H. L. Brown, E. L. Dant, E. Fardell; Majors D. A. Carpenter, H. D. Gant, J. N. Johnson, O. H. Barnes, J. E. Clarke, W. Crandall, J. Hall, E. W. Bates, W. Y. Baker; Lieutenant-Colonels E. G. Hays, N. B. Hunter, T. N. Higginbotham, W. W. Stewart, A. W. Taylor, C. C. Joslin, D. Miles, J. D. Mayhew, J. Pottley, J. H. Burnham, W. R. Cook, C. J. Dickerson, N. Glen, S. F. Spofford, B. W. Swift, W. P. Lascelle, W. E. McKaikin, W. C. Maxwell, S. Morfit. The proceedings of exchange on our side were conducted by Major John F. Anderson, of Major-General Foster's staff, assisted by Major E. N. Strong, also of General Foster's staff, and on the Rebel side by Major John Lay, of General Jones' staff. The released officers were welcomed with guns from our fleet, and received many attentions from the officers of the Army and Navy present in the harbor. On the 5th they took transport for the North.

MAJOR-General Sheridan, commanding the new Middle Military Division, announces the staff of the division to be Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector-General; Major Frederick G. Newhall, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Captain W. H. Hosack, Acting Chief Commissary; Aides-de-Camp, Captains M. V. Sheridan, T. W. C. Moore, Joseph O. Keefe, B. W. Crowningshield, and Major G. A. Forsyth, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

By command of Major-General Foster, as a Sanitary measure, and to counteract the effects of malaria on the troops in the Department of the South, during the warm months, whiskey, with quinine, in prophylactic doses, will be issued to the enlisted men, particularly those on duty in districts especially malarious or on excessive fatigue duty, only on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the district, approved by the district commander, at such times and in such quantities as the medical officer shall deem it necessary to keep the command in a healthy and active condition. Ordinary fatigue duty does not justify the issue of whiskey, and will be discontinued in future, except in the manner prescribed.

PROVOST-Marshal Ingraham will hereafter issue no passes to parties desiring to visit prisoners of war confined in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, except upon the order of the Secretary of War, or the order of Colonel Hardie, acting under the direction of the Secretary.

ADJUTANT-General Fuller, of Illinois, has just effected a satisfactory adjustment with the War Department, by which it appears that the State has sent to the Army over 180,000 three years' men, and 35,875 over all calls except that of July, 1864, from a population of 1,700,000.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS.

In a previous article on the Medical Arrangements of the Ancients, all the facts we had been able to collect at that time were presented to the public. Since then, a number of other works have been examined, which prove incontestably the fact that the ancients paid all the attention they could to the care of the sick and wounded. Colonel GUISCHARDT, who published at the Hague and Berlin—1758-1773—a work in four volumes, entitled, "Military Memoirs Concerning the Greeks and Romans," presents remarkable facts in regard to the sanitary provisions of the military authorities of these Powers. In his remarks upon the Tactics of ARRIEN, translated by him, he establishes the fact that the Roman troops were well provided as to medical practitioners (*Le Tactique d'Arrien*, GUISCHARDT, ii., 114, f.). We translate:—

"The Ancients paid particular attention to providing that the Army be supplied with good doctors. XENOPHON, 6th Century, B. C., remarks that the Young CYRUS attracted to him the most capable one which he knew of, to accompany his expedition against his brother." [CTESIAS, the most celebrated physician and surgeon of his time, was on his staff, and cured ARTAXERXES, after he had been wounded in the breast by CYRUS, who fell in the conflict. CTESIAS, having been present at the time the injury was received, and taken prisoner on this occasion, passed into the service of ARTAXERXES, attended to his new royal patient, and won his regard, as he had previously that of CYRUS.] (XENOPHON, *Retreat of the Ten Thousand*, Bib. His. et Mil., i., 477, §38.) "Among the Romans, each Cohort" (equivalent to a Continental-European battalion, 300 to 600 men: 400 according to POLYBIUS) "had its surgeon or physician." This may be observed on the ancient monuments, whose inscriptions bear sometimes: *Medicus, Cohortis* ii., *Vigilum* (Surgeon of the 2d battalion of the Night Watch, or Firemen). As these *Vigiles* were instituted by AUGUSTUS, and as it is fair to suppose their organization was complete throughout from the first, here we have a surgeon in a corps in the administration succeeding that of JULIUS CESAR. (Examine SMITH's *Roman Antiquities*.) Consequently, it is no more than reasonable to deduce that there were surgeons in the times of JULIUS CESAR himself (*Medicus, Cohortis* v., *Prætoria* (Surgeon of the 6th battalion of the Imperial Guard); *Medicus Legionis* iii., *Italiae* (Surgeon of the 3d Italian Division). Consult (JOHN GRUTER) GRUTERUS, born in 1560, a famous antiquarian, &c., and the *Thesaurus of MURATORI*, Italian antiquarian, &c., died in 1750.

In the tactics of ARRIEN, we have further interesting facts. He lived in the 2d Century, A. D., under the Emperor ADRIAN, and wrote with elegant simplicity, in a style resembling XENOPHON, "with the greatest beauty." He was a soldier as well as a historian, and rose by force of talent, services and merit to the highest military rank and employments of the Roman Empire.

"The (Imperial) armies are composed," says ARRIEN, "of two orders of persons; the one to fight; the other simply for the service of the former, as for instance the surgeons, the sutlers (*vivandiers*), the servants, the merchants (contractors (?) for sutlers' wares)," &c.

It would not appear to be a far-fetched rendering to translate *vivandiers*, hospital stewards and attendants; for although the French word signifies sutlers, it does not suit our understanding of the calling as well as the French term "marchand." But all depends upon the original Greek word, as we have access only to the French translation.

JULIUS AFRICANUS, born in Syria, flourished in the 3d Century, A. D., under SEPTIMUS SEVERUS. In the vi. and vii. books of his *Cestor* (Gr.), he treated of the art of war and matters relating thereto. So says Colonel GUISCHARDT in his *Military Antiquities*, published at Berlin in 1773. At page 423, vol. iii., chap. xxix., concerning the preservation of the health of the soldiers, "Good physicians," says (JULIUS AFRICANUS) the author, "are very necessary in an Army, in consideration of the many grievous maladies occasioned by fatigues and the variations of the seasons." He then goes on to indicate the most healthy articles of food, &c. Chapter xi. treats of medical remedies; xli. xlii. xliii. of the treatment of wounds. As he mentions that even large wounds need not invariably be closed by sutures, he proves that other methods were equally well understood. But chapters vi. and vii. (*Ibid*, 415), are still more important to the curious student of antiquity, as they refer to the remedies for the sufferings which soldiers experience under the knife of the surgeon. Here is a direct reference to surgical operations in the field and military hospitals. After this who can deny that Roman armies possessed an organized medical department?

ALEXANDER, 4th Century, B. C., had physicians in his Army. When he fell sick, in consequence of the fatigues he had undergone, or from bathing while overheated in the cold Cydnus, ARRIEN says, "All the physicians despaired of his life, PHILIP, the Acarnanian, who followed ALEXANDER and enjoyed his most intimate confidence, alone ordered a 'medical draught'" (Bib. His. et Mil., ARRIEN i., 831, 2d).

ALEXANDER submitted to his treatment and recovered. Again, in his Indian campaign, ALEXANDER was wounded by an arrow which transfixes his cuirass and entered his chest, so that both air and blood issued from the orifice, showing that the cavity of the chest was pierced. Such a case would require skillful treatment. His life was in danger, for the wound was deep and the loss of blood great. The physician, CritoDEMUS, of Cos, a Greek, extracted the iron, while enlarging the wound to permit a free escape of the blood. Such was the very treatment which would have been followed at this day, proving that ALEXANDER not only had a surgeon in his army, but that he also understood his business.

Finally, to close this article, it is stated:—

1st. In the consideration of the Army Organization of the Greeks, after enumerating the superior officers, "Besides these" (the trumpeters, adjutants, hyperetes and heralds, just before mentioned), "numerous other persons were attached to the army, as the field-surgeons, sutlers, and over-seers of war machines and baggage" (*Iconographic Encyclopedia, Military Sciences, Warfare of Antiquity*, text, vol. iii., p. 14. New York, 1851).

2d. Also that the Scriboni alluded to by the Emperor LEO as performing the duties of surgical aides and attendants, were a regularly recognized class of officers. "These military deputies (Scriboni) had another office, that of the care of the wounded soldiers, in which they took the place of physicians" (DUCANGE's celebrated *Medieval Latin Glossary*, Art. *Scribones*).

EFFECT OF THE SCREW PROPELLER ON STEERING.

In that late and most excellent compilation on Seamanship, by Lieutenant-Commander LUCE, U. S. N., the author facetiously remarks, "That it is not very certain that coal whips will altogether outlive tacks and sheets." Though fully agreeing with the sentiment expressed by this author's happy *synecdoche*, we are sure that no one who has been watching with an unprejudiced eye the radical changes made by steam in naval warfare during the past few years, can deny the fact that coal whips are decidedly at a premium during the critical period of action.

In our day, when fleets are led into action without a single foot of canvas set, and when so large a portion of our Navy consists of screw steamers, it will certainly not be lost time to endeavor to understand all of the peculiarities of the effects of the screw in handling this class of vessels.

The art of handling a vessel under canvas has been again and again most elaborately discussed, but there seems to be a deficiency of written instructions in reference to handling screw steamers under steam alone. We do not attempt to fill up this deficiency, but will leave it to those who are perfectly able from experience to give all the desired information. The effect of the screw in steering a vessel when not under the influence of winds or currents, is all we will attempt to examine. When this action under these peculiar circumstances is fully understood, it will obviously assist any one in comprehending the effects when under the more complicated influences of the winds and currents.

In relation to this subject, the first and most important inquiry would be to ascertain whether the ship is propelled by a right or left-handed screw. As the upper blade of a right-handed screw turns from port to starboard when the engine is going ahead, and the reverse of this designates a left-handed screw, the distinction is easily made. Although right-handed screws are most generally used in our Navy, yet a few of the other description are also employed. In the following remarks we will examine the peculiarities of the right-handed screw only, as a similar course of reasoning can easily be applied to the left-handed screw by the reader.

We will first find why a right-handed screw steamer should turn with more ease and quickness with her head to port than with her head to starboard. If we can show three good reasons why this should be the case, we may perhaps question the pertinence of a remark made in a late able work on Seamanship, "that some propellers will turn more readily with the helm one way than the other."

Let us imagine, for our convenience, that the rotatory course of the screw is divided into four quadrants by the horizontal and vertical planes passing through the axis of the screw. As the blades of the screw pass through the lower quadrants of their course, they meet with a greater resistance than they do in the upper quadrants, on account of the greater depth and compactness of the water. From this cause alone there would be a constant tendency to throw the stern to starboard, and hence have a constant effect in steering.

In the next place, as the water is driven from the face of the blades of the screw, in a direction at right angles to these faces, and as the water has a tendency to maintain this direction, it will strike any portion of the vessel with which it may come in contact with various effects. When the helm is hard a-starboard, the water receding from the screw blade while passing through part of the lower star-

board quadrant, will strike the rudder at an acute angle, and with a very slight effect; but the water from the screw blades while passing through part of the upper port quadrant will strike the rudder at nearly right angles, and hence with a considerably greater effect; thus the tendency of the water receding from the blades under these circumstances will be to throw the stern to starboard. Now, when we have this cause co-operating with the reaction of the water on the blades of the screw, as they pass through the lower quadrants, together with the normal effect of the rudder from its position when hard a-starboard, we may expect the vessel to move with more ease and rapidity than under any other circumstances. When the helm is hard a-port, the water receding from the screw-blades while passing through part of the lower starboard quadrant, will strike against the lower and broadest part of the rudder at nearly right angles, and hence with considerable effect, having a tendency to throw the stern to port; while the water from the blades passing through part of the upper port quadrant will strike the upper part of the rudder at a very acute angle, and hence with a very slight effect. Thus it is obvious that with the helm hard a-port, the effect of the reaction of the water on the lower screw-blades in throwing the stern to starboard is partially counteracted by the fact that the water thrown against the lower part of the rudder has a tendency to throw the stern to port. With the helm a-starboard, we have all three causes co-operating in throwing the stern to starboard, but with the helm a-port we have one cause working in opposition to the other two.

From these causes we may naturally expect that a vessel, when going ahead, will turn with more ease and rapidity with her head to port than to starboard.

When the engine is backing, there is another series of causes and effects worth examination.

In this case, the effect of the reaction of the water on the screw-blades as they pass through the lower quadrants is to throw the stern to port. The water, as it recedes from the screw in its rotation, has no effect on the rudder, but strikes under the quarters of the vessel. Bearing in mind the shape of the stern of a vessel, we observe that the water receding from the blades of the screw, as they pass through part of the upper starboard quadrant, strikes the starboard quarter of the vessel nearly at right angles, having a tendency to throw the stern to port; while the water from the blades passing through part of the lower quadrant will strike the port quarter of the vessel at an acute angle, and with a very slight effect.

Thus, when the above-mentioned two causes co-operate with the normal effect of the rudder from its position when the helm is hard a-starboard, then we may expect the greatest total effect in throwing the stern to port. And when the helm is hard a-port, then it acts in opposition to the other two causes.

From this reasoning, we may naturally expect a vessel, when backing, to turn around with more ease and rapidity with her head to starboard than to port. Bearing these various causes and effects in mind, many persons, by their skillful combination, are able to turn a screw steamer in a very little space and with great rapidity. Two methods we have frequently seen tried, with apparently great success.

One is, go ahead with the engine rapidly, with the helm hard a-starboard, and as soon as a little headway is gained, check it by reversing the engine. A repetition of this manœuvre soon has the desired effect in turning the vessel with her head to port. The other is, go ahead with the engine slowly, with the helm hard a-port, and when the vessel has gone as far as safety will allow, then reverse the engine rapidly, and when stern-board is gained, put the helm hard a-starboard. A repetition of this manœuvre soon has the desired effect in turning the vessel with her head to starboard.

We merely mention these two methods, knowing, however, that it is seldom they can be used to entire advantage, inasmuch as the winds and currents are constantly giving the commander of a vessel novel tasks to perform. We observe that the English, in their late accounts of trial trips of naval steamers, note the exact time that it takes to turn the steamer in a circle under steam alone, with the helm hard down each way. They note, also, the number of degrees the helm is moved each way in these trials. They evidently think this data well worth ascertaining. In such emergencies as we meet with occasionally, when the vessel itself is the projectile and the steam the powder (when used, however, against the enemy alone), the quickness of a vessel on her heel, as well as the dexterity of her commander, are qualities of preëminent excellence.

In conclusion, we might remark, that each vessel, like a horse, has its own peculiar tricks, and all that can be done, practically, is to endeavor to understand the general principles, and then more closely watch the peculiarities of each one under every series of circumstances presented. In other words, *experiment*. To be able to handle a screw steamer under steam alone, with that ease and ability possessed by some of our naval officers, is no slight accomplishment, and at times may be found even far more useful than

ornamental. If any useful hints on this subject can be gained from this article, our object will be fully accomplished.

ADVICE FOR YOUNG EXECUTIVES.

In this journal for October 31st, 1863, the plan was proposed of giving to our deserving petty officers and leading seamen a "good conduct certificate," called in that article "continuous service certificate"; to be neatly printed on parchment, and to be analogous to a forward officer's warrant, or the commission of an officer of higher rank. The suggestion was such a good one, so practical, and altogether so desirable, that there is every probability of its being adopted. But, in filling out these records of a cruise, there must be exercised the most careful discrimination, lest the unworthy gain the honorable distinction, and the value of the certificate become depreciated, as we have seen in the case of the present "honorable discharge." The commanding officer must necessarily defer, in a measure, to the opinion of the first lieutenant, and the latter cannot consistently rely upon his memory. He should keep a "conduct book," to which he may refer at all times with confidence, or—which is of equal importance—he may turn over to his relief, should he be exchanged before the expiration of the cruise. But whether the good conduct certificate be issued or not, the conduct book is essential to the thorough carrying out of the duties of executive officers, and, advising all young and inexperienced officers to adopt it, their attention is commanded to the following remarks by the late Captain BOYD, R. N.:

"For the purposes of drill, the watch and station bill may be sufficient; but a conduct book, alphabetically arranged and judiciously kept, is almost the only source from which can be derived a correct estimate of individual character. It would relieve the first lieutenant from much uncertainty, and perhaps injustice, if as much of a seaman's history, occupation, antecedents, capacity and conduct, as could be collected from his certificates, &c., together with a true record of his behavior—good and bad—while attached to the ship, were entered opposite his name. Cases will arise in which are involved not only the granting or withholding of indulgence, but the issue of those certificates on which much of a man's prospects depend; and it cannot but be a great relief to a conscientious officer to have before him a body of reliable records, from which he may infer the probability of a case perplexed by the conflict or insufficiency of evidence. Bound as the first lieutenant is to lay before his captain the grounds on which he may arrive at a just decision, it is of great moment that he should have the means of collecting the general tenor of a man's life with the particular offence charged against him. It is true the offence may be in direct discord with antecedents, but still, when testimony is contradictory, inconclusive or equivocal, he cannot go much astray if he casts the entries of the conduct book into the scale and conclude accordingly. For all these uses the conduct book is too important a register to be entrusted entirely to the hands of a deputy. Its value consists in its thorough honesty, discrimination and impartiality, and if marked invariably with these features, would be felt by the crew to be infallible. The master-at-arms may be an upright man, but he is not far removed from the men themselves. He gets his leave in turn with the ship's company; he has his likings and dislikings; his favorites and fancies. His sense of right and wrong may be blunt and dull, or warped—unknown to himself—by minor considerations; his estimate of character may be based on an undue value for some qualities, and an undue depreciation of others; his prejudices may be more powerful than his judgment, and his temper may be of that stern nature which makes no allowance for extraordinary circumstances. All this may contribute to render the conduct book kept by him a very imperfect, if not unfair, picture of the morale of a seaman. In the hands of the first lieutenant the case is different. From position, education, and habits he is not likely to be tinged in his estimate by unworthy considerations; he has seen his men under all circumstances, felt their natures in moments of need, marked their zeal in the hour of danger, and read them thoroughly on occasions which strip the disguises off the most artful. A record of conduct kept by such a man diligently and conscientiously, and uncolored by the touches of a subordinate's hand, would probably be found not only one of the best aids to justice, but one of the best promoters of good conduct that an officer could command.

"The right management of men is difficult under any circumstances, but specially so in such an artificial world as a ship. The interference of the executive must be constant, it must be vigorous, and to be tolerable must be judicious. The superiority of prevention to cure is proverbial; but, as it is only the close observers who will detect the early stages of a disorder, so it is only the skillful hand that can apply the efficient remedy, and only a thoughtful student of human nature who can administer it so adroitly as to make it almost imperceptible. Lord COLLINGWOOD complained in his day that 'some endeavored to conceal by great severity their own unskillfulness and want of attention, and that the men were beaten into insubordination.'"

The desire to rule upon principles of commingled justice and kindness, is as widely separate from unhealthy "good fellowship" as the "loudest democracy of popularity-seeking could wish."

There is one other subject to which we would invite the attention of those likely to be called upon to fill the office of executive, and that is, the absolute necessity of observing a regular system in carrying on the duties of the ship—be it large or small. Cultivate system, for a want of it will certainly neutralize the most perfect organization. If a systematic administration does not come naturally through the "bump of order," it is advisable to prepare a routine table for self-guidance. An erratic and whimsical first lieutenant is the horror of all good men-of-war's men.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL DES SCIENCES MILITAIRES. The June number contains a translation of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH'S Report on Iron-clads, by Lieutenant DE CUVERVILLE. Captain TREMBLAY contributes a long essay on Life-preserving Apparatus and Life-boats, with a project for the organization of a Central Society for regulating the preservation of life in case of shipwreck, both on ships and on the shores of France. The article on the History of Perspective, by M. le Commandant POUDRA, which has been continued through several numbers, is concluded in the present. The author was a professor in the staff school, and this work is a continuation of his course of perspective there taught. The article on the use of Railroads in War, by Captain H. V. TYLER, which our readers have already perused in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, is translated by V. PROUT. The remaining articles are Military News and the Military and Maritime Review. Paris: J. CORREARD.

JOURNAL DES ARMES SPECIALES ET DE L' ETAT MAJOR. The contents for the number of the 15th of June are as follows: New Studies upon Rifled Arms for Infantry, by Captain DE PIENNIER, translated from the German by Captain TARDIEU (continued); Theory and General Construction of Rifled Cannon, by Lieutenant A. RUTZKY, translated from the German by MAURICE SEEBOLD (continued); Panoply, or, Arms of all times and of all peoples, by A. M. PERROT, with 24 cuts (continued); On the Profession of Arms, by Brigadier DON OSARIS (continued); Paris: J. CORREARD.

UNION PRISONERS AT SALISBURY, N. C., AND LIBBY PRISON. These are two very interesting and handsome cartoons drawn by Acting Major OTTO BOTTICHER from the life. It never having been our fortune to personally inspect either of the prison-grounds so carefully sketched, we cannot give any opinion as to the fidelity of the scenes. But if all the rest of the work is as accurate as the faces of the prisoners (and that may be easily believed), the pictures are worthy of no little praise. We recognize familiar countenances in some of the officers, and presume others can do as much. The only fault is, that, by the necessity of the coloring, all the harsh features of the Richmond prison-house and the Salisbury jail-grounds are entirely softened away. By comparison with an ordinary camp or garrison, these apartments are luxurious, and contrasted with the nightly bivouacs at Pittsburgh and Atlanta, they are a sort of paradise. All the torn and soiled uniforms appear bright, as if just from the tailor's, and hard boards are polished into veneering. The faces look happy, and a *dolce far niente* pervades the scene in Libby, while at Salisbury a pleasant game of ball is going on. But these halos of gayety and comfort are not the faults of the artist, as we said, but of the coloring. The drawing is careful and accurate, and the pictures may be entirely commended to the thousands who have friends in these prisons, as well as to the happy graduates who have procured their exchange. GOUPIER & CO., New York.

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF EASTERN VIRGINIA. By CHARLES SHOLL. This map shows the routes taken by the several Army corps, and the battles fought in the present campaign. In the battles, the positions of the various corps are indicated in colors, and the map is a useful companion in tracing out the history of the campaign. Published by Captain R. CHAUNCEY, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR:—The importance of the duties of veterinary surgeons in the United States service has hitherto attracted little attention from those interested in the efficiency of the cavalry. As a natural consequence, they have not occupied that position which the importance of their occupation and the interests of the service would seem to require. The late action of Congress, however, giving commissions to this class of surgeons has advanced one step in the right direction.

The office of veterinary surgeon was created by an act of Congress passed March 3d, 1863, in which it was provided that their emoluments should be \$75 per month, and their rank that of Sergeant-Major. It was a very liberal salary; and one which should command corresponding abilities. Unfortunately, however, the near approach of the time for closing Congress did not permit time to define the duties of the position or the regulations by which the newly-created office was to be guided, and to this day, with the exception of an order notifying them that they are not allowed clothing or rations, the veterinary surgeons have never received any communication bearing upon the subject. In consequence, many good practitioners have never carried out their views of what should be done, under fear of violating some regulations with which they were unacquainted. As a case in point, I can state that the first and last professional order I ever received was from my then commanding officer, upon my appointment to the position. It was that he knew of no regulation to meet the case, but ordered me to treat the horses as though they were my own. It is to be hoped, however, that the evil here complained of may, under the recent act, be rectified. If a board of competent field veterinary surgeons were permitted to hold a convention to draw up the necessary rules and regulations, to be

submitted to some competent authority for inspection and approval, it would, I am sure, result in vast benefit to the cavalry service, and save the lives of a large number of valuable animals.

The veterinary surgeon, by daily personal inspection of the animals under his charge, and a prompt treatment of all the horses laboring under disease or lameness, is enabled to make a morning report each day, showing at a glance what number of serviceable, disabled, or unserviceable horses are in the command. The misfitting of a saddle, deficiency of nose bags, cruppers, and other necessary horse equipments, the undue severity of the bits and the deficiency of shoes, are all legitimate subjects for the attention and report of the veterinary surgeon, so that deficiencies may be supplied in time and the regiment saved delay when the order to move comes. To enable this to be done systematically and properly, it will be found ultimately to be the best way to place the veterinary department on the same footing as in most of the European armies; that is, to attach a veterinary department to the cavalry bureau. Its members should undergo a thorough examination as to their proficiency before admission, and be able to prove themselves deserving of the honor conferred upon them. It is so in England, France, Austria, and Prussia. One of the advantages of such an arrangement would be the presence of a chief who was a professional man, to whom reports might be sent, and who could transmit an immediate reply. Thus there could be a saving of much time and many valuable lives.

THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR:—It is a source of mortification to many officers that the Regulations of the Armies of the United States are deficient in so many particulars. When the Army numbered only a few hundred men, and every officer of ordinary sociable qualities held acquaintance with every commission in the Army, there could not fail to be a similarity in execution. But now, since the Army has grown to its present enormous proportions and embraces all shades of intellect and comprehension, this unity has not kept pace with its growth, and to-day, there exists in practice of guard mountings, dress parades, inspections, funeral ceremonies, and knapsack packing and unpacking, as wide a difference as one can imagine to have existed in the drill and dress of the allied armies in the Crimean campaign or among Garibaldi's Italian patriots. These differences in practice are not limited to the exercises I have named, but are as numerous as there can be difference of conception upon any one point, not defined in the clearest English by the Regulations. Only yesterday I heard an officer of high rank inquire, as a funeral procession passed his tent, "Does the music precede or follow the escort?" After due consultation of the Blue Book, and an exposition of each officer's opinion, the matter remained in doubt. The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, doubtless, would decline the honors of umpirage, yet I have heard of a heavy sum pending on his decision, as to whether the "adjutant should stand on the right at guard mounting until he gives the command 'front,' and then march to the centre and front, or stand in front at first." General McARTHUR, commanding the post and defences of Vicksburgh last winter, was at one time, I know, called upon to decide which of two field officers should hold and dispense a basket of champagne on no less question than "whether the regimental adjutant presented arms and turned the battalion over to the commanding officer, on dress parade, prior to sending a company for the colors, or after its return with them." I have heard instructions, and read endorsements concerning the address of correspondence, also at variance with each other. Some prominent officers holding that regimental communications to higher authority should be addressed to the adjutant of the brigade to which the regiment is attached. Others holding that all communications should be sent through the brigade adjutant, addressed to the adjutant of the general whose attention is desired. These statements of differences might be extended indefinitely as they are of daily occurrence, but those I have given are sufficient for illustration of the deficiencies of the regulations, and are secondary only to the War Department's own acknowledgment of their deficiencies in authorizing, approving, and publishing Manuals on Target Practice, Instructions for Officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, Instructions to Mustered Officers, Instructions on Outpost and Patrol Duty, and Troops in Campaign, on Recruiting Service and so ad finem. A revision of the book and full exposition of everything necessary for the regulation of any officer's official conduct in whatever capacity, need not make it more voluminous, as the authority that ordered the exposition could also order the Articles of War shortened, tables excluded and the present embodiment vastly changed, without loss on any known contingency.

Since the days of HARDEE, cipher mark many a $\frac{1}{2}$ of the authorized infantry tactics of the U. S. Army, and it has been suggested by minds of very ordinary fertility, that "any body could do as well." And CASEY's name, that should be a tower of tactical strength, is encircled by the mystical and doubt-engendering cipher.

An exorcised tactics, and deficient regulations speak ill certainly for the ability of our officers and the attention of those in authority. And I am certain that a new, truly revised, full and complete U. S. regulations, and a new U. S. infantry tactics, prepared under the auspices of the War Department by a board of officers, embracing every grade from a major-general to a second lieutenant, would be highly gratifying to the Army. And the yearly convention of a new board to revise both regulations and tactics would eventually, if not immediately, give us laws for both government and evolution that are clear and concise.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 30, 1864.

DANIEL WORMER, of New York, who contracted to deliver 1,200 horses to the Government in February last, at St. Charles, Mo., has been tried by court-martial for failure to fulfill, found guilty, and sentenced to pay damages in the sum of \$2,000 to the Government, and to be imprisoned until paid. The President has approved, but directs his enlargement upon filing bonds and security satisfactory to the Secretary of War to pay the amount.

VINDICATION OF COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

A LETTER FROM REAR-ADmirAL DAHLGREN.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLESTON Roads, July 24, 1864.

I HAVE patiently and sorrowfully awaited the hour when I should be able to vindicate fully the memory of my gallant son, Colonel ULRIC DAHLGREN, and lay bare to the world the atrocious imposture of those who, not content with abusing and defacing the remains of the noble boy, have knowingly and persistently endeavored to blemish his spotless name by a forged lie.

That hour has at last come. I have before me a photolitho copy of the document which the inhuman traitors at Richmond pretend was found upon the body of my son, after he had been basely assassinated by their chivalry at midnight, and who, on the pretext that this paper disclosed an intent to take the lives of the arch-rebel and his counselors and to destroy Richmond, have not hesitated to commit the most shocking barbarities on the remains of the young patriot, and to exult like dastards over his sad fate.

I can now affirm that this document is a forgery—a bare-faced, atrocious forgery—so palpable that the wickedness of the act is only equalled by the recklessness with which it has been perpetrated and adhered to; for the miserable scoundrels did not confine themselves to the general terms of a mere allegation, but published the paper in all the precision of a photographic *fac simile*, as if not to leave a doubt for crows.

I felt from the first just as if I knew the fact that my son never wrote that paper—that it was a forgery; but I refrained from giving utterance to that faith until I had seen a sample of the infamous counterfeit, and, having seen it, could say, as I say now, that a more fiendish lie never was invented.

For the poor wretches who did the work I have not a word—it was their trade, their daily bread; and they pretended to be no better than they were—hardened ruffians, fit only for a rope. I leave them to the price for which they have bartered their souls. But what doom do they deserve who have instigated the crime that they might profit by it—who devised it that they might justify to the world the gratification of their vengeance on the heroic dead, by desecrating the inanimate body of one whose high and pure purpose was to release the weary captive from the accursed dungeons of Richmond, and who to that end refused not to peril his own life? What shall be awarded to these high-minded and honorable men—the leaders of the chivalry—the impersonation of the high virtues that are supposed to disdain even the semblance of wrong?

And yet these are the criminals who conceived the thought, and, frantic with fear at what might have come to them if that daring young soldier had reached the portals of their bastile and given liberty to the weary captives, vented their cowardly rage on his cold body, and gave their names and their cause for a lie.

It is difficult to imagine such utter baseness in any but the most abandoned felons, and yet it is only of a piece with the entire conduct of the chivalry, leaders and followers, in all the events that preceded and accompanied the untimely death of Colonel DAHLGREN. The forged lie was but the seal to deeds of inhumanity and horror that no one could enact or sanction unless his nature were debased to a level with that of the brute.

It is well known that the cruel usage practiced on the Union soldiers who were imprisoned at Richmond had become a theme at the North, and that their release from slow and horrid death was the object of the expedition. My son had just returned from a visit to me off Charleston when he learned of the project. Every one was aware that he was in no condition to take the field just then; for he had lost a leg by a wound received in a charge through Hagerstown, pending the battle of Gettysburg, and the consequent illness nearly cost him his life. The vigor of his frame had carried him through the crisis, but the wound was not perfectly healed; he was still weak and could only move on crutches.

No sooner was he apprised of what was contemplated, than he sought to join the enterprise. The remembrance of comrades pining in loathsome dungeons—of men with whom he had ridden side by side amid the deadly conflict, and a strong conviction of their sufferings animating every pulse of his gallant heart, he felt that duty called him there, and the reluctant consent of the authorities was at last yielded to his earnest entreaties.

It is not my purpose here to narrate the whole course of this noble enterprise; that will be the duty of a future day; but no one had seen Colonel DAHLGREN in his full vigor sit his charger more gracefully or better endure the incessant and multiplied hardships of that ride, by day and by night, in shine and storm.

The failure of his column to connect with that of General KILPATRICK led to the failure of the expedition and the death of as noble a soldier as ever gave life to a great cause.

On Tuesday night (March 1), after dark, Colonel DAHLGREN was close to Richmond, and came in contact with the Rebel infantry stationed at the outer works. At such a time of peril, far away from help of any kind, with a small force of cavalry, hardly a gunshot from the stronghold of Rebellion, the splendid courage of the young leader never blazed more brightly. An officer who was nearest to him, but who had never served with him before, writes in admiration of the perfect self-possession with which he rode in front of the line and spoke to his men under a storm of bullets. Then came the charge, scattering the Rebels like chaff.

This done, it only remained to ride on from Richmond and endeavor to gain the Union lines below. The night was dark, the rain fell in torrents, and the cloaks of the men were stiffened with sleet; but the column spurred on at full speed. Sad to say, the advance with Colonel DAHLGREN became separated from the main body, and at dawn of Wednesday he found himself, with a little party of seventy men, in the very midst of a hostile country.

Still holding on the swift tenor of his way, he crossed the Pamunkey and reached the Mattaponi not long after noon. The men and horses had been crossed over the river, and the few videttes had been called down from their posts and also sent across, Colonel DAHLGREN remaining alone on the southern bank. The chivalry had now gathered in the bushes and deliberately opened fire on him, though they

saw plainly that he was crippled by the loss of a leg and only stood erect by the aid of the crutches on which he leaned; the waters of the river separated him from every helping hand, and it were easy for a strong and resolute man to rush forward and bear away by main force the enfeebled frame of the weary officer. But any manly deed was a flight far above what the chivalry contemplated; they could assassinate him from the ambush, because it attained their base purpose without risk to their own craven carcasses. In utter scorn of such abject fear, Colonel DAHLGREN bid them come out from their hiding places, and discharged his pistol at them defiantly.

The contrast thus presented might well inspire the pencil of the artist.

But the young warrior was not to close his glorious career there; the ferry boat bore him over unharmed; he mounted and once more led his hand onward. It was at this time, by their own accounts, that the chivalry had an opportunity of numbering exactly the force that was with him, and ascertained that this remnant did not exceed seventy men. So they contrived to collect various scattered parties from the neighborhood until they mustered three or four times the force of our retreating cavalry. Even with this advantage the miserable creatures dare not offer Colonel DAHLGREN a fair field in open day. There were those of them who knew him—the gallant Ninth Virginian had faced him in Fredericksburg with quite as great a superiority of numbers, and had been driven in every direction until they skulked out of the town like whipped curs. So they confederated in force where the road wound through a deep forest, and awaited the coming of the Union troops.

This happened about midnight, and repeated volleys, from these miscreants did their work all too well.

The gallant youth fell pierced by many balls at the head of his men, and even while his brave spirit still lingered about its shattered tenement the chivalry began to strip off his clothing. Whether the detestable purpose was accomplished before he was dead I know not, nor whether the infamous wretches paused to make sure that life was extinct before they severed a finger from his hand in order to secure a ring given by a departed sister, and dearly prized by the heart that is now as still as her own.

It was not until daylight disclosed the utter helplessness of the survivors that the victors took heart of grace and consummated their brave deed by marching the wearied and famished troopers along the road, regardless of the fact that this led them by the body of their young chief, just as it lay, stripped and covered with mud, but yet honored by the sad tokens which it exhibited of love and loyalty to the cause of his country. The absent limb told of recent battlefield fields, and the breathless body gave assurance that the last sacrifice had been made. The young life, rich in promise, had been laid down, and thus was redeemed the solemn oath of fealty to the Union.

No respect for the well-known gallantry of their victim, no feeling for his extreme youth, entered into the thoughts of these atrocious ruffians; and only when sated with the mournful sight were the relics of the noble dead permitted such sepulture as a hasty grave could afford.

Be it remembered that to this time nothing was known of the forged document. But presently it came to the upper chivalry at Richmond that one of the leaders of the expedition had fallen, frenzied with terror at the possible consequences of the success of the undertaking—for they had every reason to dread that the vengeance of the released prisoners would respect no person—they sought a pretext for the meditated villainy on the body of Colonel DAHLGREN in a forgery which they thought would extenuate all disregard of every dictate of manhood and humanity.

So they forged the lie, and gave it currency in all the minuteness of a seeming *fac simile*, while the original counterfeit was so recklessly executed that the shameful deceit could not fail to be apparent to any one having the least knowledge of Colonel DAHLGREN's handwriting.

So the remains of the heroic dead were torn from the grave, conveyed to Richmond, and there exposed to the taunts and gaze of a mob; then hurried away, in the obscurity of the night, to some nameless spot, whence it was intended they should never be recovered.

There was an ingenuity in this contrived villainy from which the mind recoils with horror.

Contrast the high and holy purpose of the Union soldier—his devotion to it, even to death; his calm, undaunted courage, graced by every milder virtue; his kindly hospitality to the captive Rebel officers, so ill required; contrast these with the craven cowardice of the ruffians who beset him and did midnight murder, their brutal desecration of his body, and worse than these, the crimes of the higher chivalry, who made war on the dead as such only could wage. Contrast these, and say if it were not happier to die as did ULRIC DAHLGREN—so true, so gentle and so brave—than to live as those do who, to destroy his fair name, have justified and exulted in his assassination and forged a lie, to their eternal infamy.

It was not only in the dark hours of closing life that Colonel DAHLGREN's admirable qualities were exhibited; his whole life was ennobled by the presence of every trait that can adorn humanity.

He had not completed the first year of his manhood when he was so basely assassinated; yet by his bravery and devotion on many a battle field he had won the high but well deserved rank of colonel of cavalry. That commission was transmitted with the following letter:

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you have a commission for colonel, without having passed through the intermediate grade of major. Your gallant and meritorious service has, I think, entitled you to this distinction, although it is a departure from general usage which is only justified by distinguished merit such as yours. I hope you may speedily recover, and it will rejoice me to be the instrument of your further advancement in the service.

With great regard, I am yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Colonel ULRIC DAHLGREN.

He was tall, well built and graceful; his frame gave every promise of future strength, but as yet lacked the development of the matured man, and was divested of all spare flesh by a life of constant activity in the saddle.

To the casual observer he appeared like a very young and very diffident man—gentle and unobtrusive, a moderate talker and always of pleasant mood. But beneath lay a

character of the firmest mould, a constancy of purpose never to be diverted from its object, courage that was never disturbed by any danger, impulses of the purest nature habitually in exercise, producing a course of life unblemished by the least meanness—good son, a warm friend, dutiful alike to God and man. I can now look back over the whole of his young life and declare that in no instance did he ever fail in the most respectful obedience to my least wish. A more perfect and lovely character I cannot conceive.

His mind was of no common order, and he had been carefully educated. He was well read in the classics, a good mathematician, and expert with the pencil. He delighted in all manly exercises, was an excellent swimmer, and as a horseman not surpassed, but was a bold, practiced and elegant rider.

As a soldier his conception was quick, his judgment deliberate, but in execution rapid as lightning. No one would recognize him in action as the unobtrusive, retiring youth he might have passed in a throng. Having spent so much of his leisure time with me in the Ordnance Department, he had a rare knowledge of guns and gunnery, which was often turned to good account in the field.

His courage was not of that rampant character so troublesome to friend as well as to foe, but came forth instantly at the first sign of danger.

To these qualities he added a deep sense of religious obligation, having been carefully trained by a departed mother to the church and the Sunday school. But in this, as in many other respects, he was not demonstrative.

When apparently at the verge of death from a wound, and reminded of the danger, he smiled, and said that he had never gone into battle without asking forgiveness of his sins and commanding his soul to his Maker.

And so passed away this bright young life, so radiant in promise.

Not is it only a father's love and affection that prompts such praise, as the many who knew him will confirm.

Full testimony has been borne to his record in the school from which he had withdrawn but a few years before, and from the pulpit of the church where he had been an attentive listener for successive Sabbaths.

The large number of letters which I have received from those who knew him or have heard his story assure me that my son appeared to others as he appeared to me.

Among the latest received is one sent me for perusal, from an entire stranger, who writes thus:

" * * * the lamented young DAHLGREN, with whom it had been our pleasure to form a brief, but most agreeable acquaintance. This was while he was in the city recovering from the amputation of his limb. We first met him at ——. He was present upon his crutches, and received marked attention both from military men and civilians. The news of his cruel death produced in us a feeling of unmixed sadness—the more so, perhaps, from the vivid impression of him left on us by meeting him just before he went last to the field and entered upon his fatal expedition. It was at one of Speaker COLFAX's receptions where we had a long and agreeable conversation with him, and had the pleasure of introducing quite a number of our friends, and I knew that his gentleness and modest deportment, joined to that moral heroism that seemed to pervade his whole spirit, will not soon be forgotten by those who conversed with him. Some who heard the elaborate and wonderful sermon of Dr. SUNDERLAND on his death, but who had never met him, were ready to say that the character drawn by the Doctor was that of a very remarkable young man. To some of these it was my privilege to say that the picture drawn of him was a true one. My wife has often referred to his conversation at COLFAX's. His whole soul seemed to be patriotically absorbed in the struggle of his country. His conversation with every one, however unaccustomed, would soon be turned to the great conflict in which our beloved country is engaged for the maintenance of its Government against the determined efforts of wicked men to destroy it. To a number of young ladies that were introduced to him he said, in a pleasant but earnest manner:—

"Ladies, you ought to encourage all the young men to enlist in the Union Army and fight for our country. It is their duty, and ought to be a privilege to be engaged in such a cause, and if they should fall it would be in a holy cause. No one should consider his life too dear to lay it down, if need be, for our glorious Union and country." These were the sentiments, and, as near as I can remember, the language used by him. There seemed a wonderful earnestness and almost inspiration about him in reference to our country. He felt that it was glorious to die for one's country. To all it is a subject of deep sorrow that one so promising and so fully imbued with genuine patriotism should thus early in life be cut down in such a ruthless manner.

Thus he appeared in the social circle. Another letter shows him in the perilous hours of the expedition that preceded his death—from an officer who was near him at the time:—

His playful pleasant smile ever cheered and inspired his companions. Good nature and firmness seemed in him most pleasantly blended, and as I rode beside him it was with the greatest pleasure that I watched his face, and with every glance gained new trust.

(The column was now near Richmond.) We advanced, and as night came on we met the enemy; the skirmishing was heavy; the enemy's fire very annoying; but I stopped in admiration of the colonel's coolness.

He rode along the line, speaking to the men, so calm, so quiet, so brave, that it seemed to me the veriest coward must needs fight if never before.

When he gave the order to retire, he detailed our regiment for rear guard and placed me in charge, with orders to keep well closed up, but not to let the enemy drive me on the column. He then rode ahead. In the darkness the column became divided, &c.

The last letter he ever wrote was to myself. It was from the camp, just before putting foot in stirrup and about to set out on the last of a brilliant and eventful career. He directed that it should only be given to me in the event of his not returning. He speaks of the enterprise as "glorious," and that he would be ashamed to show his face again if he "failed to go in it." He expressed himself as fully sensible of the danger, and concludes thus:—"If we do not return there is no better place to give up the ghost."

Such was the brave and generous spirit whose light has been so early quenched forever. That of itself might have sufficed to satiate the vengeance even of traitors. The shocking cruelty that has been exhibited to his inanimate body, and the perpetration of a forgery to justify it, will in the end recoil on the infamous ruffians.

To the gallant young soldier it has been as nothing. He had passed away to his final account, leaving behind him a name far beyond the reach of the chivalry. There are those left, however, whose pride and pleasure it will be to vindicate his fair fame, and he will be remembered as a young patriot of spotless life and purest purpose; honest, true and gentle, dutiful to every obligation, unselish and generous to a fault; an undaunted soldier of the Union, who never struck a blow except at an armed enemy, but carefully and kindly respected the claims of defenceless women and children; an accomplished gentleman, a sincere Christian, a faithful comrade, who not recovered from the almost fatal illness consequent on losing a limb in battle,

went forth to brave every hardship in the hope of aiding in the release of our captive soldiers from the dungeons of a merciless enemy, who for this treated his dead body with savage ferocity and hesitated not to forge his name.

Peace to his ashes wherever they rest; the laurels on the young and fair brow of ULRIC DAHLOREN will never fade while there are true men and women in the land to keep them green.

JNO. A. DAHLOREN,
Rear Admiral, commanding United States South Atlantic
Blockading Squadron.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

An experienced army officer sends us the following copy of a letter, addressed in October of last year to the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate. Its suggestions will interest the readers of the JOURNAL:—

Honorable Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate:

Sir:—Feeling a deep interest in the large standing Army which our country must have when this Rebellion is over, as well as in that which now exists, I beg leave to make to you, who have so much influence in the matter, a few suggestions. I deem it advisable to commence organizing our future Army now. The more time there is taken to select the officers, the better, I should suppose, the selection would be.

Let Congress pass an act increasing the regular Army of the United States by thirty, forty, or fifty regiments—as many as may be deemed requisite.

Let these regiments be organized as follows:—For company officers (lieutenants and captains), let each general commanding a separate army or department nominate meritorious officers of regulars or volunteers, and send them before a board composed of five commissioned officers, detailed by the general commanding the Army, or Department, from the regular officers under his command. The board to be in session for six months, adjourning when there is no business before it, and meeting again on the call of the senior officer of the board; the commanding general having no power to remove any officer from the board, nor to put any one on after the board has been once formed, excepting to fill vacancies occasioned by death or by authority, over which he has had no control. At the end of six months, the general commanding may detail a new board.

The board thus constituted and detailed will examine the candidate's qualifications, both mental and moral, and report its decision in each case to the commanding general, who will forward each favorable report to the Secretary of War, for the action of the President of the United States.

For field officers (majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels), let the appointments be confined to men selected by the general commanding the separate army or department to which they belong, endorsed by the general-in-chief of the Army, and approved by a board assembled in Washington City, composed of not less than five general officers. Let the proceedings in each case favorably reported upon by this board be forwarded to the general-in-chief, to be laid before the President of the United States for his action. Let the President of the United States select the officers for the new regiments from those examined and approved of as above described, and let the officers thus selected and assigned to the new regiments be informed of the assignment, but remain in their old regiments, or corps, unaffected in rank or pay by such assignment, until the President of the United States orders their regiments to be recruited.

My plan is, to have no men enlisted for these regiments until the President of the United States deems it necessary, —which, I suppose, will not be until the Rebellion is quelled, and the volunteers about to be disbanded. Thus, you see that the organization will be a source of no expense whatever to the Government until its services are required.

I specify regular officers for the lesser board for more than one reason:—1st. I believe that all young officers of volunteers who are deserving of appointments in the regular service would prefer to be examined by regular officers. 2d. I consider that regular officers as a class are more competent than volunteers to judge and decide upon what qualifications are requisite for members of their own body. I would also specify that the board to be assembled in Washington be composed of regular officers, did I know such a board could be assembled without injury to the service. The War Department alone can decide this.

I have suggested that the board for company officers be assembled in the department to which the candidate belongs, for the sake of greater convenience; and that it be composed of officers serving in the same department with him, because such board either knows the candidate, or has heard of him; can learn his character from his associates, and are thus better able to judge of his merits.

Candidates for the position of field officers will, in many cases, be brigadier and major-generals, and a department board could not do them justice.

Should the war continue, these officers of volunteers thus selected and placed in the Regular Army will serve with a zeal and energy before unfeigned. They will feel that they have a profession and a character to fight for. As it is now, very many of them intend going out, with no intention to return, when their three years are up, and desire to get through the time of service that remains as quietly as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c., *

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., October 18, 1864.

THE TOWN OF Lavaur, in France where COUNT LAS CASES was born, is about to raise a statue to the memory of that faithful friend of NAPOLEON I. The bronze count is to be represented holding in his left hand the "Memorial of St. Helena," and with his right pressing to his heart a letter which the Emperor addressed to him at the moment of his dismissal. The bas-reliefs represent—one, the count writing under NAPOLEON's dictation with these words: "You will be the SULLY of St. Helena, and no one will be able to write of me and my doings without having recourse to 'you memoirs';" another represents English soldiers tearing the count from Longwood and carrying him into captivity. The second description is thus conceived: "I saw that they were carrying you off, and it seemed to me as if inhabitants of the South Sea Islands were dancing round

"the victim they were about to devour." Another passage on this to-be immortal bronze is—

"Your conduct at St. Helena has been, like your life, honorable and without reproach. I love to tell you so. "Boast of the fidelity you have shown me, and of the affection I bear you. Receive my embraces, and the assurance of my esteem and affection.

Your devoted NAPOLEON."

Dec. 11, 1816.

THE CHAIN-PLATING OF THE KEARSARGE.

MR. FREDESICK MILNES EDGE, in a pamphlet published in London, giving an account of the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, which he prepared from information furnished to him "by the wounded and paroled prisoners of the Confederate privateer *Alabama*, the officers of the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, and citizens of Cherbourg," states the following facts in regard to the chain-plating of the latter vessel:—

The chain-plating of the *Kearsarge* was decided upon in this wise. The vessel lay off FAYAL towards the latter part of April, 1863, on the look out for a notorious blockade runner, named the *Juno*. The *Kearsarge* being short of coal, and fearing some attempt at opposition on the part of her prey, the first officer of the sloop, Lieutenant-Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, suggested to Captain WINSLOW the advisability of hanging her spare anchor-cable over her sides, so as to protect her midship section. Mr. THORNTON had served on board the flag-ship of Admiral FARRAGUT, the *Hartford*, when she and the rest of the Federal fleet ran the forts of the Mississippi to reach New Orleans; and he made the suggestion at FAYAL through having seen the advantage gained by it on that occasion. I now copy the following extract from the log-book of the *Kearsarge*:—

HORTA BAY FAYAL (May 1st, 1863).
From 8 to Merid. Wind E. N. E. (F 2). Weather b. c. Strapped, loaded, and fused (5 sec. fuse) 13 XI-inch shell. Commenced armor plating ship, using sheet chain. Weighed k dge anchor. (Signed) E. M. STODDARD, Acting Master.

This operation of chain-armoring took three days, and was effected without assistance from the shore and at an expense of material of seventy-five dollars (£15.). In order to make the addition less unsightly, the chains were boxed over with inch-deal boards, forming a case, or box, which stood out at right angles from the vessel's sides. This box would naturally excite curiosity in every port where the *Kearsarge* touched, and no mystery was made as to what the boarding covered. Captain SEMMES was perfectly cognizant of the entire affair, notwithstanding his shameless assertion of ignorance, for he spoke about it to his officers and crew several days prior to the 19th of June, declaring that the chains were only attached together with rope-yarns, and would drop into the water when struck with the first shot. I was so informed by his own wounded men lying in the naval hospital at Cherbourg.

Whatever might be the value for defence of this chain-plating, it was only struck once during the engagement, so far as I could discover by a long and close inspection. Some of the officers of the *Kearsarge* asserted to me that it was struck twice, whilst others deny that declaration; in one spot, however, a 32-pounder shot broke in the deal covering and smashed a single link, two-thirds of which fell into the water. The remainder is in my possession, and proves to be of the ordinary 54-inch chain. Had the cable been struck by the rifled 120-pounder instead of by a 32, the result might have been different; but in any case the damage would have amounted to nothing serious, for the vessel's side was hit five feet above the water-line and nowhere in the vicinity of the boilers or machinery. Captain SEMMES evidently regarded this protection of the chains as little worth, for he might have adopted the same plan before engaging the *Kearsarge*; but he confined himself to taking on board 150 tons of coal as a protection to his boilers, which, in addition to the 200 tons already in his bunkers, would bring him pretty low in the water. The *Kearsarge*, on the contrary, was deficient in her coal, and she took what was necessary on board during my stay at Cherbourg.

The quantity of chain used on each side of the vessel in this much-talked-of armoring is only 120 fathoms, and it covers a space amidships of 49 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 feet 2 inches in depth. The chain, which is single, not double, was and is stopped to eyebolts with rope-yarn and by iron dogs. (There was nothing whatever between the chain and the ship's sides.) Is it reasonable to suppose that this plating of 1 7-10-inch iron (the thickness of the links of the chain) could offer any serious resistance to the heavy 68-pounder and the 7-inch Blakely rifle of the *Alabama*—at the comparatively close range of 700 yards?

What then becomes of the mistaken remark of the *Times* that the *Kearsarge* was "provided, as it turned out, with some special contrivances for protection," or SEMMES's declaration that she was "iron-clad"? "The Career of the *Alabama*," in referring to the chain-plating, says:—"Another advantage accruing from this was that it sank her very low in the water, so low in fact, that the heads of the men who were in the boats were on the level of the *Kearsarge's* deck." It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the weight of 240 fathoms of chain could have any such effect upon a vessel of one thousand tons burden; whilst, in addition, the cable itself was part of the ordinary gear of the ship. Further, the *Kearsarge* was deficient in 70 tons of coal of her proper supply at the time of action, while the *Alabama* had 350 tons on board.

THE WRONG SHIP.—The following extract from a letter, dated Havana, June 24, gives an account of the attack made by a United States vessel on the British ship *Lily*, at Galveston. The writer was on board the English vessel at the time, and his letter is published in an English journal:—We left Matamoras at 1 P. M., June 9, for Galveston, en route for Bermuda, to join the Commander-in-Chief, leaving the *Shannon* at Matamoras and *Rinaldo* going to Tampico and Vera Cruz. Most glad we all were to leave the Gulf of Mexico for the North. On the morning of the 11th, running in for Galveston, we observed a steamer standing out from the land, but a squall coming on we lost sight of her for half an hour. The weather clearing up, we saw three

steamers steering for us under United States colors. We had our English blue ensign and pendant flying, and as they neared us we eased our engines to communicate if they wished, as we did the last time we visited this place. Finding they took up their positions on our bow, beam, and quarter (their men at quarters cleared for action, and guns bearing on our ship), and not appearing anxious to speak us, we proceeded under full speed together for Galveston bar, about eight miles distant. Shortly after the gun-boat on our starboard quarter fired a shotted gun to leeward and then another across our bows. We eased engines to allow her to come on our beam, and, finding still they did not hail us, we said, "This is her Britannic Majesty's ship *Lily*, wishing to communicate with the senior officer of the United States blockading squadron off Galveston." In reply to our hail she answered, "This is the United States ship *Princess Royal*. I will show you the way in." We then proceeded in company with the three gun-vessels for Galveston. After we anchored the captain communicated with the senior officer of the blockading squadron, demanding an explanation of his conduct in firing a shotted gun across the bows of a British ship-of-war, that nation being at peace with the United States. The captain of the United States ship *Princess Royal* came on board, and remained an hour with our captain. In the afternoon he sent his reply, which I believe was very courteous, solemnly disavowing any and all intention of insulting the flag of her Britannic Majesty. It all occurred through their fully believing us to be the Confederate vessel *Florida*, now cruising in the West Indies, and the commander of the *Princess Royal* not being aware we had the *Lily* class of vessel in our service. As the *Florida* had run through their blockading squadron at Mobile under the English flag and precisely similar circumstances, he hardly knew what to do, so he fired to bring us to; but he should have hailed us first, as he was not more than 150 yards distant. We are not surprised at it, as every vessel we have boarded has taken us for the *Florida*, and every person who has seen both ships says we are sister vessels in hull and appearance. I have no doubt that when this comes before their lordships we shall be transferred to another station, to prevent these unpleasant mistakes occurring.

THE HOSPITALS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* describes a visit to the hospitals of the Fifth corps:—

To-day I spent several hours visiting our corps hospitals. Leaving trenches and batteries and ramparts and the noise of muskets and cannon in front of Petersburg, and following nearly three miles a winding road, we reach the hospital ground. The same site is now occupied as that chosen directly after our arrival here. It was the best location to be found, in the edge of a thick pine forest, away from the dust—the ground elevated, a creek running near, and a spacious open field in front, admitting free circulation of air. Six weeks have greatly improved the natural advantages, have felled trees where it was necessary, eradicated stumps, developed springs, dug wells and changed the disposition of the tents from time to time, till further improvement can hardly be suggested. There are four hospitals—one for each division of the corps, besides one for the artillery brigade. These hospitals, all under the direction of Dr. MILHAT, Medical Director of the corps, are still essentially separate, and under the care each of the surgeon-in-chief of the respective divisions. Though in appointments and extent bearing no comparison to the larger and permanent army hospitals at Hampton and places at the North, as field hospitals they challenge comparison with any that this war thus far has developed. It would occupy too much space to describe these hospitals separately. Each one is arranged upon the same general principle in tents occupied by the wounded and sick, comprising what are known as the Army large hospital tents, and arranged in parallel rows, the operating tents conveniently contiguous, and connected with each the usual dispensaries, dining tents, kitchens, including bakeries, offices, officers' quarters, &c. Fronting each row of hospital tents, and scattered at intervals throughout the grounds, are artificial booths, affording additional shade to that furnished by the surrounding trees. Most of the beds are raised from the ground and many furnished with comfortable straw mattresses. There are bountiful supplies of medicines, an adequate corps of nurses, abundant ice, which is obtained from City Point, and luxuries in the way of lemon-jellies, canned meats and other articles of light and savory diet, which are supplied by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, each of which organizations has a dépôt here. At the present time there are about three hundred sick and sixty-five wounded in the five hospitals.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—Colonel Zeilin, the new Commandant of the Marine Corps, and successor to the late Colonel Harris, has assumed the duties of his office, and is now at his headquarters in Washington.

The large number of retirements, deaths and promotions, prior to the adjournment of Congress, caused many vacancies and changes in the corps. The former have been partially filled by the President in the appointment of the following young gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants:—George Reid, Ohio; George Morris, New York; J. R. Denning, Indiana; Kent B. Davis, Delaware; A. S. Taylor, New Jersey; E. R. Robinson, New York; E. R. Banning, New York; J. B. Young, D. C.

Among the changes thus far announced are:—Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Kinteg, to be detached from Marine Barracks, Cairo, and assigned to Mare Island, California.

Major C. G. McCawley, from Navy Yard, Philadelphia, ordered to Marine Rendezvous, *via* Captain James Lewis, ordered to command at Marine Barracks, Cairo, Illinois.

Major T. Y. Field, from Norfolk Barracks, ordered to Navy Yard, Washington, *via* Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Jones, ordered to command Portsmouth Barracks, North Carolina.

First Lieutenant J. C. Saltmarsh, ordered to Marine Guard, United States frigate *Sabine*.

THE War Department has granted Brigadier-General J. Hobart Ward's petition for a Court of Inquiry into the charges on which he was recently dismissed the service.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL

MAJOR-GENERAL Sickles and Staff arrived at Washington last Saturday.

GENERAL Kilpatrick has resumed his command in the Army of the Cumberland.

It is understood that Major-General Hooker will not be assigned to any command at present.

WILLIAMS College, in Massachusetts, has given the honorary degree of LL. D. to Major-General Butler.

JUDGE-Advocate-General Holt arrived in Washington last Saturday morning, after an absence of three weeks.

COLONEL Ebenezer W. Pierce, of the 29th Massachusetts, has arrived at his home in Freetown, Mass., in a very low state of health.

MAJOR-GENERAL Brooks, who recently resigned his commission in the United States Army, has been stopping in Pittsburgh, Pa., recruiting his health.

COLONEL E. W. Rice, of the 7th Iowa, commanding 1st brigade of Brigadier-General Corse's division, 16th Army corps, has been made a brigadier-general.

BRIGADIER-General Payne has been assigned to the command of General Hincks' division of colored troops, and has proceeded to Petersburgh and assumed command.

COLONEL Chapman, of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, and Colonel McIntosh, both commanding brigades in Sheridan's cavalry, have been appointed brigadier-generals.

COLONEL John Boyle, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, has resigned his office and removed from Frankfort to Louisville to engage in his profession as a lawyer.

BRIGADIER-General Robert O. Tyler's friends in Hartford have subscribed a handsome sum of money to purchase for him a sword, and the Ames Company, of Chicopee, will make it.

BRIGADIER-General John R. Brooke is fast recovering from the effects of his severe wound, received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He is still, however, unable to join his command.

BRIGADIER-General J. B. Carr, lately commanding at Yorktown, has arrived at Bermuda Hundred, and taken command of a division of colored soldiers across the Appomattox from Point of Rocks.

THE President has removed Colonel Bomford, Provost-Marshal-General of Pennsylvania, and appointed Captain Dodge, Mustering and Disbursing officer of that State, to fill the vacancy.

It is understood that the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Surgeon-General Hammond is one of unexpected severity. The rumor is that it suspends him from rank and pay for three years.

THE colonelcy of the Ninth New York Cavalry, made vacant by the death of Colonel Sackett, who fell in the fight at Trevillian Station, has been filled by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols.

BRIGADIER-General Jer. C. Sullivan has arrived at Cumberland and reported to Brigadier-General Kelly. He has just returned from a furlough of twenty days. The General will be assigned immediately.

COLONEL J. Egbert Farnum, of New York, has been ordered to take command of the Eleventh Reserve Corps regiment, and to report to the commanding officer at Point Lookout, where he will have command of the post.

BRIGADIER-General Stannard is now at his home in St. Albans, Vt., on sick leave. He is suffering from a recent wound in the hand, as well as from the effects of other wounds, and is much reduced in flesh and strength.

CAPTAIN Fuller, superintendent of telegraph of the Department of Cairo, has been appointed to a similar position in the Department of the Gulf. Hereafter he will have supervision of both departments, with headquarters at New Orleans.

IT was extensively published a few weeks ago that Lieutenant Manadier, Battery K, First United States Artillery, was killed. It was stated that he was killed at Reams' Station; but it is now ascertained that he was wounded and is a prisoner at Richmond.

THE President has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Captain Charles H. Lewis, 16th U. S. Infantry; Captain Lewis Wilson, 19th U. S. Infantry. Captain O. H. Moore, 6th U. S. Infantry, and Lyman M. Kellogg, 18th U. S. Infantry, have been reinstated.

First Lieutenant J. B. Fay, Fifth New Hampshire, for sometime past acting as Post Adjutant and A. A. Q. M. at the depot for stragglers, etc., in Concord, N. H., has been relieved from his duties and ordered to rejoin his regiment. His duties at Concord will be performed by Major J. M. Whittlesey, U. S. A., military commander.

THE officers of the Second Brigade, First division, Cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, a few days ago, as a token of their respect and esteem, presented Colonel Devlin a splendid horse and accoutrements. The presentation was formally made by Colonel Nichols in an appropriate speech, and was responded to in a happy manner by the recipient.

THE officers of the French steam frigate *Guerriere*, now lying in Newport harbor, were on Friday evening of last week the guests of the officers of the Naval Academy, in the Naval Academy building. The band of the 15th U. S. Infantry was stationed in the main entrance hall and discoursed some fine music during the evening. A grand supper constituted the principal feature of the evening.

IN the case of Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, sentenced by general court-martial, convened at New Orleans, La., May 4, 1864, to be dismissed the service, an examination of the record was ordered by the President of the United States, who, upon the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, has ordered that the disability be removed on the ground that the sentence appears not to be sustained by the evidence.

A NEW YORK paper speaks of Brigadier-General R. O. Tyler as an officer "who was highly distinguished and lost a foot either at Spottsylvania or the Wilderness." General Tyler received a severe wound in the right foot at Cold

Harbor, on the 3d of June, but did not lose that important member. Under skillful treatment the foot has been saved, and although the process of recovery will necessarily be slow, there is a prospect that General Tyler will not even be lame.

THE proceedings in the case of Brigadier-General E. A. Wild, who was tried for disobedience of orders by court-martial, convened by order of Major-General W. F. Smith, have been submitted to Major-General Butler, and approved. It appears that prior to the sitting of the court General Butler had issued an order requiring that a majority of a court convened to try officers commanding colored troops should be composed of a like class of officers. In this case, the composition of the court did not comply with that order. The Commanding General, however, upon the merits of the case, announced that General Wild should be released from arrest and returned to duty.

IN accordance with instructions received from the general-in-chief of the United States Army, Brigadier-General William Birney, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered by Major-General Foster to report to Major-General B. F. Butler at Fortress Monroe. Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Florida, to relieve Brigadier-General Birney. Brigadier-General E. E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Hilton Head, and to relieve Brigadier-General Hatch. During the temporary absence of Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Brigadier-General Potter will retain command of the District of Beaufort, in addition that of Hilton Head.

AMONGST the arrivals in New York during the week there have been at the Astor House, Colonel E. W. Peirce, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; E. W. Gantt, Arkansas; Major Manadier, U. S. Army; Colonel Wentworth, Thirty-second Massachusetts; Captain P. R. Sietson, U. S. Volunteers, and A. Budd, U. S. N. At the Brevoort House, Major-General W. F. Franklin, Brigadier-General C. P. Stone, United States Army. At the St. Nicholas, Brigadier-General W. H. Lediio; Dr. S. T. Elliott, Army of the Potomac; Colonel Clasen, One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers. At the Metropolitan, Capt. James, of General Grant's staff; General McKinstry, of St. Louis; Major John Dean, of Missouri; together with Colonel E. L. Grober, Colonel T. G. Grover, Colonel H. L. Brown, and several other late prisoners from Charleston.

CAPTAIN W. H. Harris, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance of the Ninth Corps, having been ordered to report for duty at the Alleghany Arsenal, Major-General Burnside has issued a general order, dated August 1st, in which he says that "the commanding general regrets the loss of an officer distinguished for his able and thorough conduct of the affairs of his department. In the campaign of this corps in East Tennessee, and during the present operations in Virginia, while faithfully discharging, often under circumstances of the utmost difficulty, the important duties of his position, his usefulness has never been confined to its limits, but he has always been forward, when the occasion required, to assume with alacrity and courage the office of an aide. The commanding general parts with him with the highest appreciation of his services and respect for himself, and his best wishes for his future welfare."

By order of the Commanding-General, Army of the Potomac, the following-named officers have been dismissed the service:—Captain A. M. Channell, Co. D, 7th R. I.; Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams, 30th U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant William Thomas, Co. D, 2d Md. Veterans; Captain James Blaisdell, Co. K, 9th N. H.; First Lieutenant John Hay, Co. E, 179th N. Y.; First Lieutenant Juddon Knickerbocker, 14th N. Y. Artillery; Captain D. B. Kaufman, 48th Pa. Veterans; First Lieutenant Alfred Groff, Co. C, 43d Pa.; Second Lieutenant James Smith, 20th N. Y. Militia; Second Lieutenant Michael Reilly, 164th N. Y.; First Lieutenant Moses A. Powell, 1st Mich. S. S.; Captain Hooker A. De Land, 1st Mich. S. S., and to be sent to Dry Tortugas; Major James H. Lane, 31st U. S. Colored Troops; First Lieutenant James H. Donnelly, Co. D, 3d N. J. Cavalry.

By order of Major-General Hunter, dated July 29th, the following officers, for deserting their commands at the recent battle of Winchester, and during the subsequent retreat, and for spreading false and exaggerated reports of the losses of the army after going to the rear, are dismissed from the military service, subject to the approval of the President: Captain John L. Hicks, Thirteenth New York cavalry. Captain Hallowell, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Captain D. S. Caldwell, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Captain J. H. Spencer, Ninth West Virginia infantry. Captain John Johnson, Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry. First Lieutenant D. R. Disbrow, First New York Lincoln cavalry. First Lieutenant William A. Williams, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Lieutenant H. Eustis, First New York veteran cavalry. Lieutenant Jones, Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. Assistant Surgeon U. S. Newson, Ninety-first Ohio volunteer infantry. Assistant Surgeon O. Q. Nellie, Second West Virginia cavalry. Captain D. E. Gross, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry. Major J. H. Thorp, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry.

COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

LAWS IN RELATION TO COLORED TROOPS.

The President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.—See 11, July 17, 1862, Chap. 195.

The President is authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service, for which they may be competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

When any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States,

or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any service as is provided for in the first section of this act (military service to United States), he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.—Sections 12 and 13, July 17, 1862, chap. 201.

All persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sum in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

All persons enlisted and mustered into service as volunteers under the call, dated October seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for three hundred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty without regard to color.

All persons of color who were free on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment. And the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision. And if the Attorney-General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or clothing in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination.—Sections 2, 3 and 4, June 15, 1864.

The widows and children of colored soldiers who have been, or who may be hereafter, killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or who have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pensions now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period, next preceding the soldier's enlistment, not less than two years, to be shown by affidavits of credible witnesses: *Provided*, however, that such widow and children are free persons: *Provided further*, That if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized the usual evidence shall be required.—Section 14, July 4, 1864.

NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.

In view of the gigantic and noble efforts of the "Sanitary Commission" in aid of the soldiers of the country, in this their hour of peril, it has been thought by some that the claims to sympathy and support of an equally deserving class—viz., the sailors, marines, and others of our naval service—have been to little remembered. It is therefore proposed to make an effort in their behalf, by providing a home for the disabled, where, in addition to the comforts which that name implies, they may enjoy the added reflection that their valuable services to the country are appreciated by a grateful community, who are disposed in this way to express their interest in their welfare.

In accordance with this suggestion, it is proposed to hold a fair in November next, in Boston, Mass.; and a call is therefore made on the loyal and patriotic men and women of our land, to aid in the good cause by contribution, either of money or articles of taste and utility; and it is confidently believed that the subject need only to be brought before the public, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all.

APRIL 19, 1864.

The undersigned ask the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in aid of the objects of the accompanying circular.

It may not be generally known that, according to the necessary rules or the service, those who are suffering or invalided from wounds or incurable disease, can only remain a limited time in the hospitals—the exception being a service of twenty years in the navy or marine corps. It follows therefore that very many of this invaluable class of citizens, who have braved every peril and danger in defense of the flag of our country, are and will be cast upon the world, helpless and without the means of support—for to those whose constitutions are broken by disease and exposure, no pensions are allowed, and to those who are disabled by wounds, an entirely insufficient one for their comfortable support. The present time is believed to be more opportune to start this noble charity than one more remote; they therefore now make the appeal to the men at home, who have been in security, while other portions of our fellow citizens have been risking their lives and their health in defense of the country, to come forward and contribute liberally—to the rich from their abundance—to others according to their ability, and to all a generous sympathy.

To those earnest and self-sacrificing women who are keenly alive to every demand of suffering humanity, an appeal of this kind has ever met with a response worthy of themselves and the object for which it is asked; and it is sincerely believed that a hearty co-operation upon their part will insure its success, and furnish the means to establish one of the noblest and most necessary charities of our common country.

George B. Upton, Charles C. Loring, Edward S. Tebey, J. Ingerson Bowditch, Albert Fearing, William Perkins, R. B. Forbes, Gardner Howland Shaw, W. T. Glidden, James L. Little, Richard Baker, Jr., Hon. Samuel Hooper, Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Alpheus Hardy, Joseph Whiting, W. Kemble, James Hunnewell, Rear-Adm' W. B. Shubrick, U. S. N., " Joseph Smith, " " Chas. H. Davis, " Com. John C. Long, " Thomas A. Dornin, " " John S. Misroon, " " Robert B. Hitchcock, " " John Rodgers, " Gouverneur Kemble, Robert P. Parrott.

BOSTON, April 29, 1864.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of commerce among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquires in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRIES.—It is customary for troops to march on dress parade with bayonets fixed. The command to fix bayonets is not given in the formula for parade laid down in regulations. When marching on parade at "double quick," however, it has been found advisable to march with unfixed bayonets, in order to avoid accidents. In this case, bayonets should be fixed in each company before coming to PARADE—REST.

68TH U. S. C. T.—It is proper for an officer of whatever grade, when in command of a body of men, marching past a guard commanded by a non-commissioned officer, or by the post of a single sentry, to acknowledge the salute from the guard or sentry with his sword. The rule is invariable that all salutes should be returned, and that officers in command of troops should have their swords drawn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—After a battalion is broken into columns for inspection, it is proper for commanders of companies to salute the inspector as he approaches to inspect their respective companies. II. Ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards are not commissioned officers, and therefore sec. 22, Act of March 3, 1863, does not apply to them. By paragraph 895, Army Regulations of 1863, ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards cannot be reduced to the ranks; they can, however, be discharged by sentence of a court-martial. They cannot be tried by a regimental or garrison court-martial, unless by special commission of the department commander. Whether the law authorizing that officers may be reduced to the ranks for absence without leave applies to regular officers or not, we cannot say. III. See "Rank of Surgeons." IV. The adjutant does not rank all other lieutenants, irrespective of his date of muster. His relative rank is not affected by his appointment as adjutant.

P. V. V.—Corporals are non-commissioned officers and are entitled to warrants.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.—In our answer of June 11th, 1863, General Orders No. 66, A. G. O. should be dated 1861 instead of 1862. That order is so specific in its language that no reasonable doubt can be entertained that officers of U. S. colored troops take rank in their respective grades according to date of muster into U. S. service. The language is: "The commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades; will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date." Since the "answer" above alluded to, the Senate have required that appointments in the Veteran Reserve Corps should be made by and with its advice and consent. Whether or not this will change their status as regards relative rank with officers of the same grade in the regular service, or in other branches of the volunteer service, is a question which it is hoped will be decided by the War Department. It would seem, however, that par. 9 Army Regulations, as amended by par. 2 General Orders No. 23, A. G. O. of 1862, would still apply to them.

RANK OF SURGEONS.—Surgeons and assistant surgeons have military rank under section 8, Act of February 11, 1847, ch 8, which declares: "That the rank of officers of the medical department of the Army shall be arranged upon the same basis which at present determines the amount of their pay and emoluments: Provided, That the medical officers shall not, in virtue of such rank, be entitled to command in the line or other staff departments of the Army." On occasions of ceremony, on boards, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, the medical officers are entitled to precedence according to their military rank; and it has been decided that, by virtue of being commissioned officers, they may command enlisted men as other commissioned officers.

OFFICERS.—When an enlisted man is sent to a hospital, other than that of the regiment, and carries his knapsack, haversack, and canteen with him, a memorandum to that effect should be entered on his descriptive roll, and the articles should be invoiced to the proper officer of the hospital to which he is sent. Whether these articles should be taken by the soldier, or be turned in, is a matter to be decided, in the absence of orders, by the officer concerned. When men are sent on detached service, their arms, accoutrements, &c., should be turned over to the commissioned officer going in charge of them, or if there is no such officer, they should be invoiced to the officer under whose command they have been assigned. After having taken all proper precautions, the loss of arms, etc., by men dying, or being discharged while on detached service, would not fall upon the company commander. The officer discharging a man under these circumstances becomes responsible that the arms, etc., are accounted for, or are charged to the man; and the same rule would hold against the officer in charge in a hospital where the death might occur.

SCREW-STEAMER *Saco*, 8, is at the wharf in Charlestown Navy Yard repairing machinery which became deranged while on her recent trial trip to Washington and back. When in good order she will be an excellent sea boat, strong, and fast for one of her class, say 12 or 15 knots an hour. She is about 600 tons, and heavily armed.

With the next impression of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the first volume will be completed. With that issue, as has been before announced, an index and title page will be incorporated. Gentlemen in the Army or Navy, or in places where it is difficult to have the work done, may have their numbers bound by sending them to this office, with one dollar. For the same sum, covers will be furnished, upon application.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

EARLY'S SECOND INVASION.

ON good authority it is announced that the Second Grand Invasion of the North for 1864 is over. We would add our endorsement to this assertion with great caution, for he is a bold journalist who will venture any prediction, or even pronounce anything to be a fact, in these times, with regard to the military status of the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys. Pennsylvania military literature for the past month has been an extraordinary jumble of exaggerated fact, absurd comment, hasty speculation, and wild rumor. The great anxiety has been to get hold of some new report about the enemy, blow it to bigger size, and pass it into circulation. It would astonish any reader to glance through the huge mass of telegrams and letters which have been published on "EARLY'S Second Invasion." It is ordinary to find a statement and its contradiction coming from the same city on the same day, both statement and contradiction iterated the second day, and both reiterated the third. Fortunately, whoever has the task of sifting, compiling, and illustrating this confused record, may find a great ally and economist in Time, which eliminates so much false testimony from history.

We have said that the second invasion was over. It might better be said not to have begun. There has been none. Calmly reviewing the record as it stands, it is easy to see how much the country has been deceived and bewildered by the rapid and skillful manœuvring of bold marauding columns. By a sort of kaleidoscopic strategy, the enemy made himself to appear here, there, and everywhere, and to be multiplied indefinitely.

On the retreat of EARLY from his successful demonstration through Maryland to Baltimore and Washington, he was escorted, or, perhaps, followed (but not pursued) by various extemporized forces, and the engagements at Island Ford and Winchester first denoted that he was at bay in the Shenandoah Valley. A part of our columns was composed of gallant and skillful men; but the remainder was of so motley and undisciplined character as to disclose very soon that our best move was to move away from EARLY, now that he had departed from our ground. At all events, orders to retire are alleged to have been issued to General WRIGHT, and the opponents parted by mutual consent. But, a few days later, HUNTER's command, pushing against Winchester again, were defeated at that point by EARLY with much loss. For the latter was in no humor to be molested in the work of harvesting which he still seems willing to carry on quietly. To insure his own peace, however, he was forced to resume the offensive with his light troops, and accordingly sent them hither and thither across the Potomac. Amid great alarm, mixed with no little patriotic fervor, the second invasion of the North was heralded through the country, and our troops speedily slipped into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The usual civil proclamations followed, and a grand stampede of people and goods. But it was doubtful whether the enemy would first take Harrisburg and then march on Philadelphia, or capture Frederick and then besiege Washington as before. Or perhaps, as was generally thought, he would strike Pittsburgh and Wheeling, with an ultimate view to Cincinnati, and so home by the latter city through Kentucky. Why not all three at once?—for "a careful estimate showed his force to be" forty, sixty, one hundred thousand men.

The Governor's call for 30,000 militia from Pennsylvania, the convoking of its Legislature, the meetings at Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, and the desire of these two cities to be put under martial law, the proclamations of Generals COUCH, CADWALADER and ROWLEY, the endeavor to get out the militia singly, in

squads, or "in a mass," with rifle, queen's arm or pitchfork, to fight behind their own barns, trees or fences, if need be—all these things, which are but the occurrences of yesterday, show how greatly all the neighboring region was stirred by General EARLY, and how lively was the anxiety for defence. They also seem to us to show, first, that there was a great exaggeration of the actual peril and much unnecessary alarm. Secondly, that there was improper management somewhere of the regular military force at our disposal. Thirdly, that the reserve force of the State, if it had been called out, would have been used with bad economy. General GRANT seemed to think, also, that there was something requiring his supervision in this quarter, and acted accordingly. At all events, his presence at this juncture of affairs seemed the most natural and auspicious event possible, both for the present and the future.

We will not underrate the magnitude of the actual peril, nor even satirize with too unsympathetic a pen the fancy of those people whose proximity to the enemy naturally distorted and magnified his power of mischief. But, should we share the general apprehension, or admit the general estimate of the enemy's strength and designs, we should despair of the Virginia campaign. As we understand the position of affairs, when Governor CURTIN called out his 30,000 troops, we already outnumbered the enemy in that region, two to one. When the legislature was convened, the enemy was already not only not in Pennsylvania, but was covering his retreat across the Potomac before our victorious pursuit.

In this great second invasion, having looked the ground over carefully, we cannot find that there has been one infantry soldier of the enemy in Pennsylvania, and probably not one this side of the Potomac. It is mounted men who have done the invading of the North. And, as to their strength, examine all the records, and it cannot be stretched up to 5,000 men, even though you leave a margin for possibilities. It was 208 men that sacked Chambersburg, and some of the squads that drove our picket guards at will from the fords they were put to defend, crossing the Potomac where they pleased, were hardly larger than the guards who so hastily retreated. Is there not something humiliating in these estimates? Or, if the entire supporting force of EARLY which remained in Virginia must be added to the enemy's disposable strength, counting brigade by brigade, division by division, we cannot get the figures up to much more than one-half the force we had within easy call from the same region. This second invasion, therefore, has not been, as so often repeated in terror, "by LEE with the bulk of his Army," by "JOHNSTON with 60,000 men," nor yet by LONGSTREET, nor by HILL, however skeptical it may seem to deny the presence of these latter ubiquitous generals. Indeed, the actual raid was not even made by EARLY or BRECKINRIDGE; but a few thousand cavalry, under B. T. JOHNSON and McCUSAULAND, ran riot at our expense, and with them alone all our fighting has been done.

After all, what has been accomplished by the "Invasion?" Very little, compared with the genuine raid under EARLY, of which this is only the disagreeable echo. One town has been burned,—one of five thousand in the North—a misfortune which often happens in civil war. Some plunder has been secured, but none commensurate with the cost. On the other hand, in the few engagements that have taken place, our record of losses is quite as small as the enemy's, and he can never afford to lose man for man. The chief advantage he secured was in the privilege of harvesting his Shenandoah corps at perfect leisure, and this leisure he has now enjoyed for a month. The recent demonstrations, so far from aiming at Philadelphia or Cincinnati, are perfectly explicable when regarded as a cover for his possession of the Valley. So far he has been successful. The other calamities we have accomplished for ourselves, and without his aid. These are, first, the prestige of a second invasion of the North, which we have given to him, and the corresponding depression in the minds of our people at his supposed success. Next, we have marched and manœuvred our troops in exhausting weather, to little avail. For one example, the Sixth corps was marched from Georgetown to Frederick, from Frederick to Harper's Ferry, from Harper's Ferry back again to Frederick, no one, officer or man, having any idea why or whether he was going, only that he was tramping 200 miles in the hottest days of the year,

without a sight of the enemy. In like manner, a part of AVERILL's cavalry command was thoroughly jaded, horses and men, by incessant marches, hither and thither, at false alarms, retreating from an army who was not advancing, and pursuing an enemy who was not flying. But if, in addition, the mission of EARLY is to menace the Northern States with his force, so as to keep the Sixth corps at Washington, and to deflect to that region all reinforcements which would otherwise go to General GRANT, it is consoling to reflect that we have numerical strength enough still at Petersburgh for all present purposes.

It is an ungenerous task ever to comment on the successful invasion of our territory, while we are carrying on an offensive war against the enemy's capital. Yet it is a task which has often fallen upon our Journals, and, long experience has shown that however logically we prove that the Shenandoah Valley cannot again be opened to the enemy, the next morning may find him bestriding the Pennsylvania line. We have now recorded our belief that this last demonstration hardly reached the dignity of a raid. But in the light of experience, we would not insure Pennsylvania against a genuine invasion before this paper gets to press. There is a gleam of hope in the apparent reorganization of some of the curiously conflicting commands in that region. The first task in the campaign should be the repossession of the Shenandoah Valley.

GENERAL COUCH AND MR. CAMERON.

A NUMBER of vigorous gentlemen, who form a sort of Vigilance Committee at Harrisburgh, styled the Committee of Public Safety, being lately in a state of pardonable excitement about the proximity of General EARLY to their city, and feeling very anxious to do something, concluded, in the lack of anything better, to pray the PRESIDENT for the removal of General COUCH from his command. This modest request was preferred, according to the telegram, through "General SIMON CAMERON"—under which martial title our readers may recognize their former able Secretary of War. Probably he was selected as the mouthpiece of the Committee on account of his wide celebrity as a manager of military affairs, and his well-known strategic qualities; while the name of CAMERON would at once recall to President LINCOLN old Cabinet associations and successes, and appeal to him in that way, where he might not be impressed in any other. Though the request thus simply stated may well have required some assurance, the Committee did not stop here, but their letter further requested "the appointment of General CADWALLDER to the position of Commander of this Department." As between Major-General COUCH and General CAMERON, of course, there can be no question that the palm of military skill and experience must be awarded to the latter. In like manner, the Committee having given their decision in favor of General CADWALLDER, to him, also, General COUCH must lower his lance. Of the former officer, the country knows little, but certainly knows nothing ill. It is enough that he is the style of General to please the Pennsylvania Committee, more than the hero of Malvern Hill. But had the substitute nominated been GRANT himself, the chief point of comment would be the cool proposition of a Harrisburgh Committee to turn one General out from his Department, and to select another whom they will have in his stead.

Such a proposition would strike one, considering its source and object, as remarkable at any time. But when it comes in the heat of a campaign, it is still more singular. It would be unpleasant for the military service if this sort of thing were to succeed, and an officer were liable to displacement whenever the majority of an irresponsible club of civilians in one corner of his command could be got to vote to that effect. We sometimes read of civil interference when the Government itself shifts its generals. What, if it had succeeded, should we have called an affair like this?

It added to the perplexity of cis-Pennsylvania observers, that, on or about the very day when the Committee's letter was drawn up, a telegram from this same city of Harrisburgh informed us that:

The military authorities here are active and vigilant. Major-General COUCH thoroughly comprehends the situation, and will certainly use the means at his disposal for the most effective and prompt defence of the people and property within his district.

What more could one ask? Certainly, if this Har-

risburgh dispatch were true, General COUCH was doing nothing worthy of being exrelled that city. What, then, was the difficulty? Turning to a letter from Harrisburgh of one day later date, written to a New York daily newspaper, we learn that: "General COUCH has refused to declare martial law in the city, although urged to do so by the Committee of Safety, who by that means expected to be able to prevent all persons capable of bearing arms from leaving the city." Here, then, comes light. And how grievous an offence is disclosed. What! refuse to declare martial law in Harrisburgh! And, worst of all, even "although urged to do so by the Committee of Safety!" Why, General, how could you? General COUCH might with as much propriety have flatly refused to incorporate the gentlemen of the Committee on his staff, as to thus reject their plan of campaign and the advice they "urged" on him. There was Pittsburgh, also, two hundred miles away, at this moment in a similar furor of excitement. It, also, had a Committee of Safety. Why shouldn't the General take their advice? And the hundred stations on the intervening railroad?—why not appoint all their selectmen to his staff, and declare martial law everywhere?

The fact was, every town in Southern Pennsylvania imagined it was towards that particular locality that EARLY was just then aiming all his enormous columns. While Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh were inflamed against General COUCH for not concentrating his attention upon them, Pittsburgh and Wheeling fancied it was they who were threatened with attack. Unfortunately for him, General COUCH seems to have thought so, too; and, accordingly, so warned the latter cities. Pittsburgh voted to go under martial law. General COUCH himself hastened to Pittsburgh, and, meanwhile, out came General CAMERON's letter. But neither the danger at Pittsburgh nor the letter appeared to disturb his equanimity, for a reporter on the 3d of August notes that "the General seemed to take things very coolly, and was evidently in no ways alarmed at the situation of affairs."

And how did it turn out with this General who obstinately took things very coolly, while every other man in the region was mad with excitement? The self-same telegram which told of Mr. CAMERON's letter, also stated rather rhetorically:—"It is almost certain that the Rebel heel no longer presses our soil." And its news was true. The enemy was already crossing the Maryland line. A few days more found him out of Maryland also, and, as we write, he is as far up the Shenandoah as Winchester. Meanwhile, a fortnight has passed over the good people of Harrisburgh, and they telegraph confidently of their position and contemptuously of the Rebels. But the great point is, that they have done very well without that martial law which their committee so urgently desired. Martial law, when rightly enforced, is only pleasant in the perspective. It is well to get on without it, if possible. Which was the better informed about its necessity, and about the real peril of Harrisburgh—the committee or the Major-General commanding them and the district—events have shown. The object of the committee was patriotic, indeed, for they only wished "to prevent all persons capable of bearing arms from leaving the city"—probably having learned, by frequent and dear experience, that here, as in neighboring towns, the first news of the enemy's approach, no matter what his force, was the signal for a grand stampede of the able-bodied inhabitants. But perhaps General COUCH, admitting this point, concluded that men who would run away under such provocation, would not pay for the keeping.

In all this, we have not touched on the question of the military management of the affairs in General COUCH's department, but only refer to the impropriety of the action of the Harrisburgh Committee. One of the charges, however, against General COUCH should not pass without comment. "It is asserted that he ran away from Chambersburgh by special train, without notice." This story may sound very credible in the ears of some of the people of that section, and the imputed conduct not only credible but justifiable in the view of others. But it would never receive much audience from those who have read of Chancellorsville, Fair Oaks, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, or that of Malvern Hill, the chief honor of which still lies in dispute amongst several fine soldiers, of whom General COUCH is one.

A CORRESPONDENT, in a letter published elsewhere in this issue, forcibly presents the difficulties which grow out of the blindness of the Army Regulations on some matters. Many of the questions, in tactics and in the interpretation of the Articles of War, which arise amongst officers might easily be settled by the reference of any clear-headed person to the authorized works; but there are some others which are not of such easy settlement, and to be in doubt about which does not always argue ill of the head of the questioner. It certainly would be a great advantage to the service, if these disputed points could be cleared up by a competent commission, and every Regulation made so lucid in its statements that to fail to correctly interpret it, would prove disastrous to an officer's reputation for common sense. As it is now, however, ordinary patience is too often exhausted in the effort to understand.

THE London *Times* of July 17, after rehearsing the results of some experiments made at Shoeburyness with an Armstrong 600-pounder, concludes that this weapon is capable of smashing through the strongest sea-going armor-clad that could be got to float, at a distance of 4,000 yards, or even more. It then informs its readers that "the Americans have now literally hundreds of 600-pounder guns and have just succeeded in casting at Pittsburgh a 20-inch gun to throw a spherical shot of 1,600 lbs." It thinks the result of the experiments it reports proves that we are not "altogether wrong" in trusting to heavy shot at low velocities, and frankly acknowledges that there is no charge of powder that could be expected to send the 1,600 lb. shot out of its gun which would not at close range "be sure to tell with almost sinking effect on the very best of our iron-clads." That will do for the *Times*. Even Englishmen, it seems, learn wisdom by experience.

THE exposed condition of the Pennsylvania frontier, and the manner in which the Rebels have taken advantage of it during the last few weeks, has induced Governor CURTIN to call a special session of the State Legislature to consider and adopt defensive measures. In his message to the body in question, the Governor recommends that fifteen regiments of minute men, in due proportions of cavalry, artillery and infantry, be at once organized, chiefly in the border counties; that they be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and that they shall be regarded as independent of the rest of the State militia. Four six-gun batteries of field artillery, will, it is supposed, be sufficient for any emergency that may arise. The plan seems to be a good one, and the only cause for surprise is that it was not matured long ago.

A VERY intelligent correspondent closes a private letter with the following striking words:—"The war will terminate as the poor wounded soldier saved his comrades from being blown up by a mine. He crawled bleeding over the sausages and soaked the powder with his blood. We Northerners will soak the South into incandescence with our blood, and swarm them out as sand flies swarm a light."

"Still o'er their drowning bodies press
"New victims, quick and numberless."

MR. SECRETARY STANTON has gratified the country by resuming the publication of his dispatches to General DIX, the opportunity for proclaiming reports of successful achievements inviting him to again appear upon the bulletin boards. Are we to understand from this that the amiable Secretary is unwilling to be the bearer of evil tidings? Are we always to associate his name with the joyful news of victory, and never with the dismal story of defeat?

It is reported that the failure of the recent assault upon Petersburgh has been made the subject for the investigation of a court of inquiry; but we are unable to give any authentic list of the detail for such court.

THE remaining two companies of the 15th Mass. Vols., will be consolidated with the seven companies of the 20th Mass. Vols., the consolidation force to bear the designation of the latter organization. The remaining two companies of the 16th Mass. Vols., will be consolidated with the five companies of the 11th Mass. Vols., the consolidated force to bear the designation of the latter organization.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

IN the course of the Shoeburyness competition with 12 pounder field guns, one experiment was made with their trails buried in the ground, so as to enable the guns to get the enormous elevation of 33 degrees. The results were that, in rough numbers, Mr. WHITWORTH averaged on several rounds the immense range of 8,800 yards, or a little short of five miles, and Sir WILLIAM's shunt gun averaged about 6,700 yards, or short of four miles—an increase of range to Mr. WHITWORTH of nearly a mile and a quarter.

GENERAL DE TODLEBEN has supervised the first portion of the Russian (official) account of the defence of Sebastopol. It consists of two volumes, and has been published in Paris, translated into French. The other two volumes will be published next year. The editor, it will be remembered, was entrusted with the defence of Sebastopol. At that time (1854), he was only lieutenant-colonel, having rapidly reached that grade by brilliant services in the Caucasian war as an engineer. When he reached Sebastopol he was only 36 years old, and but for him the famous fortress would have fallen months earlier than it did. He is now a general in the Russian army.

THE eminent French chemist, M. BIANCHI, is the author of some curious experiments on combustion in a vacuum. He found that gunpowder, and also the fulminates, burn quickly if loose in an exhausted vessel, and suddenly brought to a temperature exceeding two thousand degrees. If, however, the powder was placed, under similar circumstances, in a pistol, it inflamed with the suddenness exhibited in the air. Gun-cotton slowly disappeared; the layer nearest the source of heat going first, but without the production of any light. In all these cases the products of combustion were the same as in air. Combustion also took place in nitrogen, carbonic acid, and other gases which do not support it, with little diminution of the ordinary rapidity of the process.

IN the country parts of France the soldiers have as usual received permission to aid the farmers in getting in the crops. In Russia it appears that the government is resorting to this same principle of keeping up a large army, but allowing or forcing the men to do other labor than mere regimental drill. The *Invalide Russe* remarks: "We wish with all our hearts to see the number of our soldiers reduced, or, at least, another use made of our unoccupied men. Our railways are far from being finished. An experiment is being made in the south of having our embankments made by punishment companies; that way of working it is expected will be extended to the line, and as we are endeavoring to build our railways cheaply, it would seem to us strange if we could not make our security agree with our economical interests."

THE following are the names, according to the London *Morning Herald*, of the sixteen iron-clads of the British navy already afloat: The *Black Prince*, *Warrior*, *Defence*, *Resistance*, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Achilles*, *Minotaur*, *Royal Eagle*, *Prince Consort*, *Caledonia*, *Ocean*, *Zealous*, *Research*, *Enterprise* and *Royal Sovereign*. The first five cost respectively £363,813, £360,995, £240,718, £247,672, and £286,718. The *Royal Eagle* cost £259,658, the *Prince Consort*, £294,064. Besides these sixteen, there are eleven in process of construction, namely, the *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, *Bellerophon*, *Prince Albert*, *Prince Alfred*, *Lord Clyde*, *Lord Warden*, *Pallas*, *Favorite*, *Viper*, and *Vixen*. The names of the floating batteries are the *Erebus*, *Terror*, *Thunderbolt*, *Etna*, *Glutton*, *Thunder*, and *Trusty*. Their respective costs are £82,039, £80,726, £80,230, £49,601, £57,203, £59,276, and £59,268.

A PARIS letter writer says that an accident has occurred to France's great engineer marshal. Marshal NIEL was thrown the other day from a carriage, and had one of his ribs broken. Although severely shaken and bruised, it is now stated that he is in a fair way to recovery, and out of danger. Marshal FOREY has met with an accident of another description in the loss of money and watch at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. The Marshal's fury the next morning was such, that he demanded that every person in the hotel should be searched. He no doubt forgot that he was no longer in Mexico. The best part of his joke is, that it was well known that the Marshal had not passed the night alone, and that probably the Phryne of the baths had stolen a march on the old soldier when he was off his guard. It was too bad coming home from a campaign where he had gained his marshal's baton to be out-generalled by an impudent minx.

THE Russian *Invalide* says that the construction of iron-clads for the Russian government commenced at Cronstadt in 1851. Since then the march of marine architecture has become quite important. There are now on the Russian ways the following iron-clads, in process of completion: Two frigates, the *Sebastopol*, and the *Petropavlovski*, each of 800 horse power, the first armed with 28 cannon and the second with 26. There are also three floating batteries, the *Perewenetz*, *Netrow-Menia*, and *Kremlin*, each carrying 26 rifled guns. Finally, there are ten Monitors, some with single and others with double turrets, carrying steel rifled cannons eight inches thick. It is reckoned that all these will be finished before winter, and, in that case, Russia will have next spring at the opening of navigation in the Baltic, an iron-clad fleet of 17 vessels, carrying 157 pieces of artillery. All these iron-clads are intended exclusively for the defence of the shores of the Baltic.

THE *Cronstadt Messenger* gives interesting facts about the two Monitors *Vestchonne* and *Koldonne*, lately launched. They are each 201 feet long on the exterior, and 159 feet 2½ inches in the interior; 46 feet wide, and 11 feet 5 inches deep. Each will cost the state about 619,000 roubles, which sum includes a large expense incurred in the transportation of all the materials from Cronstadt to the isle of Goutouiewsky, where the launching took place. The hulls are entirely plated on the exterior. The launch was completely successful, and is described by the authority we translate, as very picturesque. The ships coquettishly painted in white, an advantageous color, especially for a successfully finished affair, surmounted by their imposing turrets and their smoke pipes, majestically and rapidly entered the water. Despite the distance of the shipyard from the centre of the town, the interesting spectacle had attracted a great concourse of people. The better classes occupied places constructed so as to furnish a good view, and the Neva was crowded with wherries and with many little tugboats filled with spectators. Music and a universal hurrah gave a warm reception to these two new iron vessels of the Russian iron-clad navy. Already, probably, the two Monitors have tried their engines.

The *Kahireh*, built for the Viceroy of Egypt, and intended for the service of the Nile, recently made a trial of her powers in the Thaines, for the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty. This vessel of 348 tons burden, built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, with engines of 50 horse power by Messrs. John Penn and Son, is entirely cased in armor two inches thick from stem to stern, and reaching from the gunwale to two feet below water. She has two semicircular cupolas, or shields, on deck, one forward and the other aft, each of which contains a long 18-pounder gun, and is also entirely covered with armor-plates two inches thick. Yet, notwithstanding all this large amount of armor protection, the draught of water of the craft, with her guns, stores, coals, and provisions, all on board, was something less than four feet, and the mean speed obtained by the vessel was nine knots per hour. The limited draught rendered two screws advisable, and these are arranged to work one under each quarter. The powers of the vessel were tested in every way by Admiral Drummond, and she was found capable of manoeuvring and steering in the most satisfactory way, making the complete circle in 3 min. 25 sec. The fact of the *Kahireh* being provided with twin screws by Mr. Samuda is considered a victory in favor of this principle, as Mr. Samuda, until very lately, contended that the advantages claimed for the double screws were more imaginary than real.

THE *London Review* in the course of an elaborate article on the British iron-clads of recent construction, says that the *Research* fired her guns for the first time a few weeks ago, and has since been repairing damages caused by the discharge, while justifying her name in the multitude of tender inquiries which her delicate health has provoked in Parliament. The damages, it is true, were not very serious, but then they were caused when the guns were only firing blank cartridge. It is expected that in future, by removing the articles shaken or injured before the practice commences, any liability to suffer will be obviated; but this will at least involve delay in clearing for action. Graver defects, however, appear, from the report of Admiral FREMANTLE, to have become apparent on this preliminary trial. The iron-clad battery is a square box, about thirty-two feet on the side, and within this four guns are intended to be worked, and the funnel, wheel, and hatchway for supplying powder and shell, are included in it. The result is that "the space is so confined that the men have not room to work the guns with that facility that is required." This evil, the *Review* is informed, is to be remedied in some degree by removing the funnel and wheel from the inside to the outside of the protected battery. But Admiral FREMANTLE also reports that there is a difficulty "in traversing the guns from the broadside to the bow and quarter ports," that is, in altering them to the position in which they are to fire at an object ahead or astern. In firing the guns as a broadside, "when fired with the extreme train, the captains of them could not stand to direct and fire them." So it would seem that even if, by new arrangement, the guns can be fired without shaking the ship's fittings to pieces, and room should be made to work them, there will still be serious difficulty in bringing them to bear on any object not in the easiest possible position; and if we remember that the *Alabama* was sunk not by any superiority in size, force, or even materially in weight of metal, on the part of her antagonist, but by the more accurate firing of the *Kearsarge*'s guns, it will be easy to conceive the serious nature of the defects to which Mr. REED's first ship is subject.

AN interesting trial of the powers of gun cotton, as an explosive agent, was recently conducted at Newcastle. The work to be operated against was an ordinary stockade, similar to what is commonly used in fortifications. It was composed of a double row of timber; the first consisting of six balks, each 10 ft. long by 12 ins. or 14 ins. square; the timber backing being formed of five balks 9 ins. to 10 ins. square. These balks were sunk about four feet into the ground, and firmly bedded. Two heavy logs, 7 ft. long by 14 ins. square, were laid in front of the stockade to form a bridge on which to place the shell containing the gun-cotton. The timber was the best Memel. The shell was made at the Elswick Ordnance Works, and was made of 1th

inch iron. It was 16 ins. long by 12 ins. in diameter, and in its general outline was similar in form to one of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's destructive shells. This cylinder contained 25 lbs. of gun-cotton. To preclude the possibility of any accident occurring, no one was allowed to approach the stockade nearer than about 300 yards. The cylinder was placed upon the bridge, and all being ready, the charge was ignited by the electric spark from a distance of 220 yards. The two centre timbers with their backing were blown clear away level with the ground, one large fragment having been hurled a distance of 130 yards; the other had been torn up into splinters. The posts left standing were forced outward to an angle of 75 degs.; and a wide, gaping breach was left in the centre through which an assailant could have easily entered. One of the timbers foaming the bridge was torn to pieces by the force of the explosion; the other was comparatively uninjured, but was hurled a distance of about 40 yards, although its weight was estimated at a quarter of a ton. The force of the explosion had made a cavity in the ground in front of the stockade, and immediately beneath the bridge, fully half a foot in depth. Portions of the shell were scattered in all directions; and many of the spectators carried away pieces of the torn and twisted fragments as mementoes of this exceedingly successful experiment. The post and rail fence of the Blyth and Tyne line, which runs near the spot, were cut through in one or two places without breaking the rails, as clean as if a man had done it with a chisel.

GUN COTTON AS MANUFACTURED BY VON LENK.

THE following description of the system of manufacturing gun cotton, as practiced by General VON LENK, is extracted from an interesting paper on the "Chemical History and Application of Gun Cotton," contributed to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, by Professor ABEL, F. R. S., Director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department of England:

The cotton, in the form of loose yarn of different sizes made up into hanks, is purified from certain foreign vegetable substances by treatment for a brief period with a weak solution of potashes, and subsequent washing. It is then suspended in a well-ventilated hot-air chamber until all moisture has been expelled, when it is transferred to airtight boxes or jars, and at once removed to the dipping tank or vessel where its saturation with the mixed acids is effected. The acids, of the specific gravity prescribed by SCÖRNBECK, are very intimately mixed, in a suitable apparatus, in the proportion originally indicated by that chemist, i. e., three parts by weight of sulphuric acid to one of nitric acid. The mixture is always prepared some time before it is required, in order that it may become perfectly cool. The cotton is immersed in a bath of the mixed acids, one skein at a time, and stirred about for a few minutes until it has become thoroughly saturated with the acids; it is then transferred to a shelf in this dipping trough, where it is allowed to drain, and slightly pressed, to remove any large excess of acid; and is afterwards placed in an earthenware jar, provided with a tight-fitting lid (which receives six or eight skeins, weighing from two to four ounces each). The cotton is tightly pressed down in the jar, and, if there be not sufficient acid present just to cover the mass, a little more is added; the proportion of acid to be left in contact with the cotton being about 10½ pounds to 1 pound of the latter. The charged jars are set aside for forty-eight hours in a cool place, where, moreover, they are kept surrounded by water, to prevent the occurrence of any elevation of temperature, and consequent destructive action of the acids upon the gun-cotton. The same precaution is also taken with the dipping trough, as considerable heat is generated during the first saturation of the cotton with the acids. At the expiration of forty-eight hours, the gun-cotton is transferred from the jars to a centrifugal machine, by the aid of which the excess of acid is removed as perfectly as is possible by mechanical means, the gun-cotton being afterwards only slightly moist to the touch. The skeins are then immersed singly into water, and moved about briskly, so as to become completely saturated with it as quickly as possible. This result is best accomplished by plunging the skeins under a fall of water, so that they become at once thoroughly drenched. If they are simply thrown into water and allowed to remain at rest, the heat produced by the union of a portion of the free acids with a little water would be so great as to establish at once a destructive action upon the gun-cotton by the acid present. The washing of the separate skeins is continued until no acidity can be detected in them by the taste; they are then arranged in frames or crates, and immersed in a rapid stream of water, where they remain undisturbed for two or three weeks. They are afterwards washed by hand, to free them from mechanical impurities derived from the stream, and are immersed for a short time in a dilute boiling solution of potashes. After this treatment they are returned to the stream, where they again remain for several days. Upon their removal, they are once more washed by hand, with soap, if necessary; the pure gun-cotton then only requires drying, by sufficient exposure to air at a temperature of about 27° C., to render it ready for use. A supplementary process is, however, adopted by General VON LENK, about the possible advantage or use of which his opinion is not shared by others. This treatment consists in immersing the air-dried gun-cotton in a moderately strong hot solution of soluble glass (silicate of potassa or soda), for a sufficient period to allow it to become completely impregnated; removing the excess of liquid by means of the centrifugal machine; thoroughly drying the gun-cotton, thus "silicated," and finally washing it once more for some time, until all alkali is abstracted. LENK considers that, by this treatment, some silica becomes deposited within the fibre of the gun-cotton, which, on the one hand, assists in moderating the rapidity with which the material burns, and, on the other hand, exercises (in some not very evident manner) a preservative effect upon the gun-cotton, rendering it less prone to undergo even slight

changes by keeping. The mineral matter contained in pure gun-cotton, which has not been submitted to this particular treatment, amounts to about 1 per cent. The proportion found in specimens which have been "silicated" in Austria and in this country, according to LENK's directions, varies between 1.5 and 2 per cent. It is difficult to understand how the addition of 1 per cent. to the mineral matter, in the form chiefly of silicates of lime and magnesia (the bases being derived from the water used in the final washing), which are deposited upon and between the fibres, in a pulvular form, can influence, to any material extent, either the rate of combustion, or the keeping qualities of the product obtained by LENK's system of manufacture.

Gun-cotton prepared according to the system just described is exceedingly uniform in composition. The analyses of samples prepared both in Austria and at Waltham Abbey have furnished results corresponding accurately to those required by the formula $C_6 \{ 3 N O_2 \} O_5$. In its ordinary air-dry condition it contains, very uniformly, about 2 per cent. of moisture—an amount which it absorbs again rapidly from the air, when it has been dried. The proportion of water existing in the purified air-dried cotton, before conversion, is generally about 6 per cent. When pure gun-cotton is exposed to a very moist atmosphere, or kept in a damp locality, it will absorb as much as from 6 to 7 per cent.; but, if it be then exposed to air of average dryness, it very speedily parts with all but the 2 per cent. of moisture which it contains in its normal condition. It may be preserved in a damp or wet state apparently for an indefinite period without injury; for, if afterwards dried by exposure to air, it exhibits no signs of change.

In those respects it possesses important advantages over gunpowder. The normal proportion of hygroscopic moisture in that substance varies between three-quarters and one per cent.; but, if exposed in any way to the influence of a moist atmosphere, it continues to absorb water until, however firm the grains may have originally been, it becomes quite pasty. It need scarcely be stated that, when once gunpowder has become damp, it can no longer be restored to a serviceable condition, except by being again submitted to the processes of manufacture, starting almost from the commencement.

Perhaps the most vital consideration, bearing upon the possibility of applying gun-cotton to important practical purposes, are those which relate to the risk likely to be incurred in its manufacture, and preservation in large quantities. The manufacture of gun-cotton is unquestionably much safer than that of gunpowder; in fact, there is no possibility of accident until the final drying process is reached,—as, in all other stages, the material is always wet, and therefore harmless. With the adoption of a proper system of warming and ventilation, in the drying chamber, the last operation is certainly not a more dangerous one than that of drying gunpowder. The question of the safe preservation of gun-cotton cannot as yet be easily and satisfactorily disposed of. Specimens of gun-cotton exist, which were prepared according to SCHÖNBEIN's directions in 1846, and which have undergone no change whatever; on the other hand, it is well known that gun-cotton, which was believed to have been perfectly purified, has become extremely acid, and has even undergone so complete a decomposition as to have become converted into oxalic acid and other organic products, when preserved in closed vessels, and especially when exposed continually, or occasionally, to light. This susceptibility to chemical change has been particularly observed in samples of gun-cotton known to consist chiefly, or to contain some proportion, of the less explosive or lower substitution products—i. e., gun-cotton especially prepared for the manufacture of collodion. Hence it is very possible that such instances as are considered to have been well authenticated, of the spontaneous ignition of gun-cotton, when stored in considerable quantities, or during exposure to very moderate heat, may have arisen, not simply from an imperfect purification of the material, but also from the more or less imperfect conversion of cotton into the most explosive and apparently most stable product.

There is no doubt that the improvements effected in the system of manufacture of gun-cotton have been instrumental in rendering it far more stable in character than it was in the early days of its production upon a considerable scale. At the same time, although General Von LENK and its warmest partisans consider that its unchangeability can no longer be disputed, a greater amount of experience, combined with more searching investigations than have hitherto been instituted, upon the possibility of its undergoing change when under the influence of moderate heat, alone or combined with that of moisture, and when preserved under a variety of other conditions, are unquestionably indispensable before its claims to perfect permanence can be considered as properly established. It has already been ascertained by very recent experiments of the lecturer, that gun-cotton, prepared and purified with the most scrupulous care, speedily undergoes some amount of decomposition when exposed to temperatures ranging from 32° to 66° C.; it remains to be seen whether such decomposition, if once established by exposure of gun-cotton to some temperature within the above limits, will cease permanently, when the material is removed from the influence of heat; or whether precautions or efficient supplementary processes can be adopted in the manufacture, to counteract the tendency to change exhibited by gun-cotton under the above circumstances. These are only some of the points which need patient investigation before it is positively known whether the requisite confidence can be placed in the material, as an agent susceptible of substitution for gunpowder.

The general properties of gun-cotton as an explosive agent have long been popularly known to be as follows: when inflamed or raised to a temperature ranging between 137° and 160° C., it burns with a bright flash and large body of flame, unaccompanied by smoke, and leaves no appreciable residue. It is far more readily inflamed by percussion than gunpowder; the compression of any particular portion of a mass of loose gun-cotton between rigid surfaces will prevent that part from burning when heat is applied. The products of combustion of gun-cotton, in air, reddish limitus paper powerfully; they contain a considerable proportion of nitric oxide, and act rapidly and corrosively upon iron and gun-metal. The explosion of gun-cotton, when in the loose, carded condition, the form in which it was always

prepared in the early days of its discovery, resembles that of the fulminates in its violence and instantaneous character; in the open air it may be inflamed when in actual contact with gunpowder, without igniting the latter; in a confined space, as in a shell or the barrel of a gun, the almost instantaneous rapidity of its explosion, when in this form, produces effects which are highly destructive as compared with those of gunpowder, while the projectile force exerted by it is comparatively small.

Many attempts have been made from time to time to diminish the rapidity of explosion of gun-cotton; but the only one attended by any success is that which, in General Von LENK's hands, has led to the development of a system of mechanical arrangement of gun-cotton, as ingenious and simple as it is effective. By manufacturing the cotton into yarn, of different thicknesses and degrees of compactness or fineness of twist, before its conversion into gun-cotton, this material is at once obtained in forms which not only burn with great regularity and much less rapidity, when used in the original condition, than the loose gun-cotton wool, but which also, when employed in the form of reels, wound more or less compactly, or when converted into plaited or hollow ropes, may be made to burn gradually, in a manner similar to gunpowder, or to flash into flame instantaneously, exerting an explosive action very far exceeding that of the latter. To obtain the gradual action essential for the employment of gun-cotton in cannon, cartridges are made up of coarse yarn, which is wound firmly round a hollow cylinder of wood, of dimensions regulated by the size of the gun-chamber and the weight of the charge used, the best result being obtained by so arranging the latter that the cartridge entirely fills the space allotted to the charge in the gun. Similarly, small-arm cartridges are made of cylindrical plaited of fine yarn or thread, which are fitted compactly in layers, one over the other, upon a small cylinder or spindle of wood. In both of these arrangements the combustion of the charge can proceed only from the external surfaces towards the interior of the cartridge. On the other hand, the charges for shells, in which the most rapid explosion is most effective; and the priming for quick matches which are intended for firing several charges simultaneously and almost immediately upon the application of flame, consist of cylindrical, hollow, and moderately compact plates (similar to lamp-wicks) made of gun-cotton thread, or very fine yarn. These plates are produced in pieces of any length, and when employed as quick-matches are compactly enclosed in cases of waterproof canvas or other similar materials. The charges to be used in mines, in which the most destructive effects are aimed at, consist of pieces of very firmly-twisted rope, with a hollow core along the centre, the number of strands of which it is composed varying with the size of the charge to be used. For quarrying and blasting purposes, small lengths of the rope are employed singly; for military operations (demolition of works, &c.), it is packed into moderately stout cases of sheet-metal. In these hollow ropes and plaited of gun-cotton, the flame produced by the burning of that portion to which heat is applied, penetrates at once to the interior and into the interstices of the charge, and hence the entire mass of gun-cotton is converted into gas and vapor, with almost instantaneous rapidity. A striking illustration of the very opposite effects which can be produced by very simple modifications in the mechanical arrangement of the gun-cotton is afforded by the following experiment: If two or three strands of gun-cotton yarn be very loosely twisted together and inserted into a tube of glass, or other material, in which they fit so loosely as to be readily drawn backwards and forwards, upon applying heat to a projecting portion at one end of the tube, the gun-cotton thus arranged will explode with great violence, completely pulverizing the tube, if it be of glass; and the combustion will take place with such almost instantaneous rapidity that small portions of unburnt gun-cotton will actually be scattered by the explosion. But when two or more strands of the same gun-cotton yarn are tightly twisted, singly in the first instance, then made up into a firm cord, solid throughout, and enclosed in a glass tube or some other description of case into which the cord fits very tightly, if a protruding end of the gun-cotton be then inflamed the cord will burn with moderate rapidity until the fire reaches the opening of the case, when the combustion will pass over from the ordinary kind to a form which can only be described as a smoldering; the lighted extremity of the gun-cotton simply glows within the case, while a steady jet of flame (furnished by the combustible gases evolved from the gun-cotton) continues to burn at the open extremity of the case, until the contents of the latter are consumed. The gun-cotton not only burns extremely slowly under these conditions, but also with the greatest regularity, so that the rate of combustion of a given length of the enclosed cord may be accurately timed. The rapidity of combustion of gun-cotton arranged in this given form may be regulated by the number of strands in a cord, and the degree of their compactness, and it is by this new modification of General Von LENK's system of arranging gun-cotton that the lecturer has succeeded in applying this material to the production of slow-matches and time-fuses; uses for which it had not previously been found suitable.

THE 600-POUNDER ARMSTRONG GUN.

[From the London Times.]

Some most curious experiments were made at Shoeburyness during Monday and Tuesday, with "Big Will," the 600-pounder of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. Its calibre is 13½ inches, its greatest external diameter 4 feet 5½ inches, its total length 15 feet 3 inches, and its weight upwards of 22 tons. The first rounds were fired to test the velocity of the shot on leaving the gun, and its velocity on striking the target at 1,500 yards. For this practice it was laid at three degrees elevation, and, when fired, the noise was less painful than that of the 100-pounder; but the shock of the explosion was very great, and became distressing to those who were obliged to stand near. The enormous bulk of the projectile made it perfectly easy to trace its progress from the muzzle of the gun to its park; and nothing could more strikingly demonstrate the accuracy of the piece or the care with which it was laid than watching the huge shot rising with a long wavering roar high into the air as it culminated and then began its downward flight till it struck full on the little black spot at which it was aimed, and then ricochetting on, bound after bound, till its course was lost in a long

thick trail, half sand, half water. Three rounds were fired at this elevation to test accuracy. Its mean error in range—that is to say, the difference between the shot which fell nearest and that which fell furthest—was only 16½ yards, while the average of the error from the true line of fire was 1 foot 9 inches.

A still more formidable experiment, as regards testing the strength of the gun, was next fired. The elevation screw and all the quoins were removed, so that as the breech was depressed the muzzle of the piece was gradually brought higher and higher till it rose to the height of 23 degrees, 9 seconds—the highest elevation, we believe, at which any large rifled gun has ever been tried since rifled guns were thought of. The gun was fired, and the huge shot went towering with a terrific roar higher and higher into the air, till it disappeared in the clouds. Yet still the ear could trace its progress as it went roaring onwards, fainter and fainter, till, as it seemed on the very verge of the horizon, it alighted on the sands, which it threw up in a cloud, and went blundering on for a short distance further.

Strangest of all, however, was the kind of after roar, which seemed to begin in the clouds, and as it gathered force came hoarsely down from the upper air in a dull reverberation that seemed almost mysterious in its vague sullen noise. The flight of the shot was nearly half a minute (26.2), and its first graze on the earth was 7,400 yards, or nearly 4½ miles. Three shots were fired at this enormous elevation, giving a mean range of 7,300 yards, a mean error between the nearest and furthest shots of 89 yards, and a mean deviation from the true line of fire of 2½ yards. The gun was then depressed to 5 degrees of elevation, at which five rounds were fired, giving the astonishing result of a mean error of 26 yards, and a mean error in line of 0.8, or, as nearly as possible, 2½ feet. At 10 degrees the mean error in range was only 45 yards between the longest and shortest, while the mean error in line was precisely the same as at 23 degrees, that is to say, 2.9 or 2½ feet.

In all 47 rounds were fired on Monday, which, with the charges previously discharged at proof and against iron targets, made a total of 74 shots. The gun showed signs of wear. There seems, however, not the slightest reason to doubt that the piece will bear easily all the rounds, 250 in number, with which the committee intend to test it. Comparing the performance of the 600-pounder for accuracy with the performances of the French, the Scott, and the Lancaster guns, which are now competing at Shoeburyness, the 600-pounder has on the whole a clear gain at 5 degrees and 10 degrees of elevation. On Tuesday, the experiments were continued for velocity, which was tested at 120 ft. from the muzzle of the gun, at 530 yards, and at 1,000 yards. At the muzzle it was 1,240 ft. per second; at 500 yards it had diminished to 1,172 ft.; at 1,000 yards it was 1,122 ft. corresponding with the velocities up to 1,500 yards, which were taken some time ago. It had been said that this gun would take so long a time in loading as to diminish its value as an engine of war.

The result of the trials of Monday and Tuesday showed this objection to be in practice as illusory as almost all the others which are from time to time brought forward against the use of very heavy ordnance. The average time occupied in loading by men who had never served the gun before was only 2½ minutes, though not the slightest haste was used, or any attempt made at quick firing.

TRIAL OF 7-INCH RIFLED GUNS.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

The competition now being carried on at Shoeburyness by the Ordnance Select Committee possesses great national interest, from the fact that the competing guns represent the class of heavy 7-inch rifle, which is considered capable of piercing any iron-clad afloat at 1,000 yards distance, and of which a large number are now making. This competition also possesses interest and will be of value from the further fact of its being carried on under precisely similar terms; the four guns having been made of similar weight (7 tons 9 cwt.), and similar length and diameter of bore, which are 146 and 7-inches respectively. The guns are likewise intended to fire the same round balls, and their elongated shot are of the same weight, and are, as far as the different systems will permit, alike; with semicircular fronts and flat bases,—the only difference being in the rifling and the nature of the elongated projectiles fired from it. There is necessarily a slight difference in the length of the shot, and consequently in the length of their bearings, which, as their weight is the same, represents the amount of metal taken out of the respective guns by the rifling. Thus the Lancaster, which has the shortest shot, requires two cuts or grooves, each three-tenths of an inch deep, to form the oval rifled bore; the Scott, five narrow cuts, which are one-eighth of an inch deep on the bearing side, and about half that on the loading; the French, three wide cuts, nearly one-fourth of an inch deep; and the Britten-Jeffery gun, thirteen narrow cuts, one-tenth of an inch deep, so that the Lancaster gun has most of the surface of the original bore and the most metal removed, and the Scott, which seems to have been specially devised as a naval gun, for firing the round ball at close quarters, the least. As far as the trial has yet gone, the contest seems to lie between the Scott and Lancaster guns, the lead coating of the Jeffery and Britten projectiles having proved unequal to withstand the 25-lb. charges. This quantity of powder appears also to have blown off portions of the studs upon the French shot, and to have considerably increased the difficulty of loading the Lancaster gun. The loading of the French gun has been generally easy, that of the Scott gun invariably so. The accuracy of the Lancaster with 25-lb. charges was very good at 10 degrees of elevation, the mean difference in the range of the shot being about 27 yards, with a mean deviation of 7 yards; Scott's 30, with a deviation of 9 yards. But, on the other hand, Scott's range was nearly 4,800 yards to Lancaster's 4,600 yards.

At two degrees of elevation, Scott's range of 1,600 yards was 26 yards more than Lancaster's, and his mean difference of range and deflection 18 and 1 1-5 yards, to Lancaster's 29 and 2 yards respectively. Although the shooting of the Scott gun was so good at the lower elevation, it made some wild shots at the higher, which have been thought to be due to the weakness and consequent yielding of the platform. Since the firing of the gun has been removed to a firmer

position. The Lancaster and Scott guns have now fired about 70 rounds, and are in very good condition; the French gun and the Britten-Jeffery gun, which have fired 100 rounds, are somewhat indented. This damage, which is entirely owing to the vacancy left between the powder and shot, seems to have been caused, at first, by the use of small lubricating wads, which did not fill up the bore, and when once an indentation, however slight, is made, there is a tendency to increase. The Lancaster gun, though having a special wad, seems to have escaped better, except at the bottom of the bore, which shows the same slight indentation as that in the Scott gun; in other respects there is no damage or perceptible wear in the guns, which is very satisfactory considering the high charges which have been fired from them. The superintendent of the gun factories, Colonel CAMPBELL, R. A., was present during the first day's firing, carefully watching the guns, and left well satisfied with the strength of the first heavy rifled guns made under his superintendence.

ARMY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.

Circular No. 81

It is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that an officer of a three years' volunteer organization, who receives a new commission at a date subsequent to that of his original entrance into service, is held to service for three years from the date of his last muster-in, and not for three years from the date of original muster in.

No musters in are authorized, or recognized by the War Department, for the unexpired term of an organization. Musters so made have uniformly been revoked, as soon as brought to notice.

Where musters have been made by the Commissioners of Musters, or their assistants, for the unexpired portion of a term, and there is doubt as to the position of an officer, the case involved, should be forwarded, through the proper Commissary of Musters, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the decision of the War Department.

Regulations similar to the foregoing apply to organizations mustered into service for a period less than three years: the general rule being that a commissioned officer, shall, in all cases, be mustered in for the period for which his regiment or company was originally so mustered.

If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former "commissions and rank" as contemplated by Section 2, of Paragraph 1, Circular No. 36, current series, from this office, they can decline to be re-mustered as therein directed, and only serve out the unexpired term of the muster, under which they may be acting at the time.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAREWELL ORDER TO THE FOURTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 26, 1864.

To the Fourth Army Corps:—

Having been assigned to another command, the duty, by no means a pleasant one, devolves upon me to take leave of a corps that I have learned to love and trust. The time of our service together has been short, but crowded with remarkable events. The words Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Smyrna Camp Ground and Peach Tree Creek, suggest to me fields of conflict, more or less severe, where we have buried many an endeared comrade, where you have won honor for your country and yourselves, and where the enemy has learned a few to fear and respect the power of the government.

It is with pain that I realize my inability to reward your cheerful devotion to duty, your arduous and prolonged labor and your uncomplaining sacrifice. I heartily appreciate the constant co-operation of the division commanders, and the cheerful manner in which they have been sustained by their own officers.

To them, and through them to their commands, I tender my warmest thanks and unqualified commendation.

No officer could have received more ready and untiring assistance from his staff than I have from mine. To them also I am more than grateful.

Believing from my heart that our cause is right and just before God, as I take leave of you I commend you to His blessing, and trust He will assist our armies to complete the work which He has enabled them so gloriously to bring to the present stage of success.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 27, 1864.

General Field Orders, No. 8.

In pursuance of orders from the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

I assure the gallant soldiers of this renowned army that I fully realize the delicate nature of my responsibility.

Your late beloved commander was my personal friend; and while I unite with you in profound sympathy and regret for our irreparable loss, it shall be my constant aim to emulate his noble example.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL LOGAN.

Major-General Sherman, in transmitting the following official report to General Hallock, says:

"Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss, though only 6,821 in killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equalled that number, viz: 3,220."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 23d inst.: Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent by them, in front of the Third division of the Seventeenth Army corps, one thousand of their killed.

The number of their dead in front of the Fourth division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead in front to two thousand.

The number of their dead, buried in front of the Fifteenth corps up to this hour, is 350, and the commanding officer reports that as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried off during the night, after the engagement, by them. We captured 18 stands of colors, and have taken them now. We also captured 5,000 stand of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 33 commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

RECAPITULATION.—Our total loss, 3,521. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 3,230. Total of prisoners sent north, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

Major-General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, July 31, 1864.

General Orders No. 25.

The Major-General Commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James River, while all the troops who kept their ranks (the regiments to say there were many who did not) and sustained the arduous marches, are deserving of praise. The following organizations seem to merit particular mention:

The Fifth New Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Twenty-sixth Michigan, under Colonel Lynch, of General Miles' brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of General Barlow's division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery on the morning of the 27th, and the skirmish line of General De Trobriand's brigade, General Mott's division, particularly the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery on the right of the battery, and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers for gallantry in the reconnoissance of the 28th. The spirit exhibited by the command show that they determined to maintain the high reputation they have heretofore acquired. The Major-General Commanding will be unmindful of the services of individual officers or soldiers, or organizations, and will reward them to the extent of his power. By order of

Major General HANCOCK.

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER, A. A. G.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO LIEUT.-COL. PLEASANTS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 82

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pleasants, 48th regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and the officers and men of his command, in the excavation of the mine which was successfully exploded on the morning of the 30th ult. under one of the enemy's batteries in front of the 3d division of the 9th Army corps. The skill displayed in the laying out and construction of the mine reflects great credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants, the officer in charge, and the willing endurance by the officers and men of the regiment of the extraordinary labor and fatigue involved in the prosecution of the work to completion are worthy of the highest praise. By command of Major-General MEADE.

8. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

ASSIGNMENT TO COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1864.

I. By direction of the President, Major-General Wallace, commanding the Middle Department, will resume the command of the Eighth Army corps and other troops serving within the Department, from which he was temporarily relieved in General Orders No. 228.

II. The troops of Major-General Hunter's command, temporarily assigned to the forces under Major-General Wright in General Orders No. 229, are, by direction of the President, hereby relieved from such assignment.

By order of the

SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, VA., August 7, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated War Department, Washington, August 7, 1861, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division comprising the following Military Departments: Middle Department of Washington, Department of Susquehanna, Department of West Virginia. Until further orders the Headquarters Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Comdg.

DISMISSES.

Captain Julius Jaehne, 16th Illinois Cavalry, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date July 11, 1864, for neglect of duty in not having the rolls and records of his company in readiness for its muster out of service, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men of his command, and violating the orders of the War Department as promulgated in paragraph 3, circular No. 36, current series Adjutant General's office.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offenses hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from August 8, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant A. S. Emerson and J. H. Bullock, 1st Michigan cavalry.

Second Lieutenant W. Thomas Smith, 140th New York Vols.

Captain John M. Marble, 46th Illinois Veteran Vols.

For furnishing descriptive lists directly to enlisted men of their commands in violation of the orders of the War Department.

First Lieutenant George W. Barber, 112th New York Vols.

Lieutenant L. B. Porter, 51st New York Vols.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant Byron Kinney, 3d New York artillery, to be cashiered for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant James H. Donnelly, 3d New Jersey cavalry, to be cashiered and forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Major Theodore Schlick, 22d New York cavalry, to be dismissed for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Disapproved, released and returned to duty.

First Lieutenant Herman M. Little, 4th New York heavy artillery, to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant James A. Powell, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, to be cashiered, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due him, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Major Theodore Schlick, 22d New York cavalry, to be dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Herman M. Little, 4th New York heavy artillery, to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

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VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Brown, to command the *Dunbaron*.
 Acting Master Edgar Van Slyck, to command the *Henry James*.
 Acting Master O. Thatcher, to command the *O. H. Lee*.
 Acting Master James Ogilvie, to command the *John Griffiths*.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster Herman Dorr, to the Mississippi Squadron.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon L. R. Boyce, to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. Hathaway Haskell, to medical survey at New York.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Jacob Tucker, to medical survey at Boston, Mass.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. Pynchon, to the *Hesel*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel W. Kay, to the *Orrelia*.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel S. Withington, to the *Circassian*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Wheeler, to the *Fantic*.

Acting Ensign Lemuel Pope, to the *Eolus*.

Acting Master W. O. Lundt, to the *Eolus*.

Acting Master William H. Mills, to the *Scioa*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Howard Jenkins, to the *Eolus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Mitchell, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Black, to the *Rhode Island*.

Acting Master Samuel Hall, to command the *Aster*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. Christian, to medical survey at New York.

DETACHED.

Acting Carpenter O. W. Griffiths, from the *Fanderbill* and ordered to the *Vincennes*.

Acting Ensign E. McKeever, from the *Louisiana* and ordered to the *Port Jackson*.

Acting Master H. P. Conner, from the *Nyack* and ordered to the *Orrelia*.

Acting Master H. Walton Grinnell, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Nyack*.

Acting Ensign J. A. Slamm, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Pawtuxet*.

Acting Gunner William Lordan, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Glaucus*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. R. Boyce, from the *Massasoit* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign William Knight, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *John Griffiths*.

Acting Ensign J. B. Fairchild, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Henry James*.

Acting Ensign J. W. Merryman, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Orrelia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William R. Winslow, from the *Massasoit* and waiting orders.

Acting Master James H. Maguire, from the command of the *Dunbaron* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate Cornelius Dailey, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Orrelia*.

Acting Master's Mate J. P. Fisher, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Henry James*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Hollins, from the *New Ironsides* and ordered to the *Mingo*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roland E. Woodward, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Master James Ogilvie, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *John Griffiths*.

Acting Ensign Robert Sheppard, from the *Da Ching*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Morton, from the *Hesel*, and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate Clinton T. Taylor, from the *Sabine* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

APPOINTED.

George H. Luther, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ionia*.

Dorsey Littimer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tristan Shandy*.

Thomas Henry Barrett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kensington*.

Augustine Wandell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *O. M. Petit*.

George W. Kilder, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Alfred Hoyt, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Basco*.

Christopher H. Milton, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Genesee*.

John S. Pierce, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kearne*.

Charles D. Mansfield, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

William Burditt, Acting Master, and waiting orders.

William McGrath, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Richard Albridge, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

J. N. Kihlbom, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Laburnum*.

William Kneeland, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Vincennes*.

Daniel M. Sylvester, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and Martin L. Ruth, George Lewis Rockwell, James Mark Hennessy, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Eolus*.

John W. Nystrom, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to special duty at Department.

William Winfield Chadwick and Deloss Everett, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; George Taylor Gibbs and James C. Kennedy, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Aster*.

Benjamin F. Brown, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Gould, and ordered to the *picket boat No. 6*.

Acting Ensign Charles T. Somes, and ordered to the *Dunbaron*.

Acting Ensign Sewall F. Graves, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas H. Lawrence and Herman G. Shamrock, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate James L. Dickinson, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Master's Mate Robert F. Gray, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Richard L. Taylor, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign J. Aspinwall, and ordered to the *Commodore Perry*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Smitten, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Thaddeus D. Wandell, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers David Smith and Addison Hayward, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

PROMOTED.

Acting Master Henry Churchill, commanding the *Circassian*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master J. W. Balch, commanding the *Houqua*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. D. Isley.

Acting Master's Mate John Brece, of the *Vandalia*.

Acting Chief Engineer D. E. Weaver, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Lieutenant J. McLeod Murphy, Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Davis.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master William P. Gibbs.

Acting Ensign Morrison A. Knox, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Lloyd Thomas, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel B. Hoppin, of the *Union*.

Acting Master's Mate James W. Robinson, of the *Dragon*.

Acting Master's Mate John Leeds, of the *Anacostia*.

Acting Master's Mate Roswell Davis, of the *Iasce*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. Starkevant, to the *Fantic* and to *wait* orders.

Acting Ensign E. McKeever, to the *Connecticut* and ordered to the *Fort Jackson*.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign J. W. Snow.

Acting Master's Mate John R. Bailey, of the *Wilderness*.

Acting Ensign George Dunn, of the Potomac Flotilla.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

FRIGATE *Sabine*, 52, sailed from Boston last Saturday.

THE U. S. Steam frigate *Pocahontas*, arrived at St. Thomas, July 29.

SCREW-steamer *Wyoming*, 7, arrived at St. Helena, June 4, from Capetown.

THE U. S. steamer *Sacramento* put into Queenstown on the 28th July, short of coal.

CAPTAIN Walter John Colin Lang, long commanding one of the Cunard steamships, died in Liverpool on July 7, aged 44 years.

The blockade runner *Falcon*, with three smoke stacks and one mast forward, left Halifax Sunday afternoon for Wilmington direct. She had her cargo on board.

THE U. S. steamer *Northerner* arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th, from Alexandria, for repairs. She will sail for her place of destination in a few days. The greatest activity prevails at the Navy Yard at the present time.

THE supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West commanding, arrived from the Philadelphia Yard from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron last week. She brought a number of passengers, invalids and prisoners.

THE U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, Commander Clay, from the blockading squadron of Wilmington, arrived at Boston on the 5th. Reports 2d instant, off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. *Connecticut*, from Boston for the Southern coast.

FRIGATE *Sabine*, 52, lying in Boston harbor, is a practice ship for boys enlisted under the late act of Congress as apprentices. She is to sail for Portland, Maine, sometime this week, as there are a number of recruits in that city waiting for an opportunity to enlist.

GALIONI gives the following curious bit of information:—"Many persons inquire what is the meaning of the word Kearsarge, the name of the vessel which sank the *Alabama*. Kearsarge is a river in the southern part of North America, falling into the Bay of Vera Cruz."

THE U. S. steamer *Metamora*, arrived at the Washington Yard from James River on the 5th. The fine steamer *Don*, which is to be Captain Parker's flagship, has been launched. Every branch of business continues exceedingly active. The Eastern Branch Bridge, a very important thoroughfare, is now being strengthened by many additional piles, capping &c.

A SUMMARY of marine losses for July shows the loss of thirty-three vessels, and the total value of the property destroyed, captured and missing is \$2,359,000. Of these vessels nine were captured and burned by rebel privateers. Since January 1st, the whole number of vessels lost is 255, and the loss in property is fixed at \$12,543,500. April was the most disastrous month, the losses for that month being 62 vessels, valued at \$2,100,550.

ORDERS have been received at the Philadelphia Yard to get the frigate *New Ironsides* ready for sea with all possible dispatch, and the work upon her is going forward rapidly. A thorough examination of the frigate after she was put upon the dock showed that she had not sustained much damage. The new 11-inch guns intended for her have been received at the Yard. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in the course of a week or two.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great Britain, recently communicated to Minister Adams at London, a notice that no vessel whatever is allowed to pass up the River Thames above Galleon's with powder, loaded shell or combustible stores on board, without special permission from the Admiralty. Applications must be made by foreign vessels to the Consuls of their respective Governments for arrangements for the landing and safe custody of powder, &c.

THE U. S. ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, Commodore H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Fort Royal 2d instant. Arrived off Charleston bar same day at 2:30 p. m., where she received on board for passage home the men from the various vessels composing the blockading fleet off that city, whose terms of enlistment had expired. She sailed thence the same evening at 6 p. m. for this port. Arrived off Sandy Hook on the evening of the 8th, and anchored.

A DIFFERENT paper informs us that an English-built yacht, the *Pearl*, now belonging to a French gentleman, has come into that port, and is amusing the sea-side visitors by exhibiting a number of relics from the *Alabama*, picked up after the action, of which the *Pearl* was in part also a spectator. Among these objects saved is a curious notebook, belonging to one of the seamen, and containing, doubtless for his own interests in the way of prize money, a complete list of all the vessels destroyed or captured by the *Alabama*. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and closes on the 27th of April, 1864; and, curiously enough, enumerates just 65 captures, answering to the number of Captain Semmes' chronometers. Seven vessels are named as ransomed, 47 as burned, and 10 as sold; and the work of destruction is estimated at a million sterling.

THE U. S. lighthouse tender *Martha*, Captain Williams, bound from Pass-a-L'Outre to the East and West Rigolets Light Station, with materials for the repairs of those places, was captured by a rebel launch, manned with twenty-two men, on the morning of the 19th July, in Chandeleur Sound, who, after stripping her of her sails, rigging, and all of her cargo that they could carry away on a small fishing schooner—a prize of the day before—set fire to and destroyed her. Her crew was carried by the pirates into Bay St. Louis, thence about seven miles up Wolf River, whence they proceeded to take the men to Mobile by land. Captain Williams, who was accompanied by his little son, managed to elude the vigilance of the guard, and effected his escape into the woods, and upon getting back to the river procured a boat, and after many difficulties arrived at Fort Pike. The pilots at the mouth of the Mississippi River say they are afraid to venture out on account of the presence of these armed rebel launches.

A LARGE U. S. steamer, to be called the *Chattanooga*, is now being built at the ship-yard of Messrs. Cramp & Son, in Kensington, Pa. She is a propeller, and built with a view to great speed, like the *Nashua*, which is being constructed at the navy yard. The extreme length of the *Chattanooga* is 336 feet; breadth of beam 44 feet;

depth of hold 21 feet; draught of water, when equipped, 12 feet when light, 12 feet. She measures 3,200 tons, and will have two horizontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders and eight boilers weighing about two hundred tons. Her shaft will be about 80 feet long, and her propeller, which is a four-bladed one, will have a diameter of 18 feet. She will be bark-rigged, and capable of carrying 900 tons of coal, of which she will consume about six tons per day. It is expected that her speed will average about 16 knots per hour. Her armament will be large and very formidable. The process of constructing her is rapidly advancing, and she will be ready for launching at an early day.

THE following changes have taken place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week:—The U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, arrived on the 3d inst. The *Admiral*, Commander Eaton, from the South Atlantic Squadron on the 8th. The old ship of the line *Vermont*, arrived on the 10th from Port Royal, Commander Thatcher, commanding. The supply steamer *Newbern* on the 11th. The U. S. steamer *Union*, which was placed on the dry dock at foot of Pike street, August 5th, has again come to the Yard, where the caulkers are now at work on her. The side-wheel steamer *Eolus*, purchased by the Government is here and was expected to go into commission on the 12th. The steamer *Aprodite* has been chartered to take the place of the *Union*, and was to sail on the 12th or 13th. The second new steamer, the keel of which is now being laid, is to be called the *Quinebaug*. On the 10th a draft of two hundred and seventy-five men was sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard from the receiving ship *North Carolina*. The U. S. steamer *Kensington*, Commander Saltonstall, sailed on the 3d. The U. S. steamer *Mercury*, Master Brown, on the 4th. The U. S. steamer *Queen*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Far, commanding, on the 8th.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 8—8 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:
 The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this date, and is transmitted by Major-General Butler:—

FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUTLER, {

August 8—8 P. M.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President:
 The following is the official report, taken from the *Richmond Sentinel* of August 8.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

HON. J. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:

Seventy-nin of the enemy's vessels (fourteen ships and three ironclads) passed Fort Morgan this morning. The *Teaser*, a Monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The *Seine* was captured. The *Guine* was beached near the hospital. The *Morgan* is safe, and will try to run up to night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A Monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Major-General.

Major-General Sheridan has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the middle military division, consisting of the Department of Washington, the Middle Department, and the Department of the Susquehanna and Southwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HARPER'S FERRY, VA., August 8—4:40 P. M.

Major-General HALLICK Chief of Staff:—Brigadier-General Kelly reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that General Averill overtook the enemy near Morefield yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and 600 prisoners. Nothing official has been received from General Averill, however.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 10—10:30 P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:—The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the *Richmond Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Major-General Butler:—

"MOBILE, August 8, 1864.

"Friday night Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort.

"Yesterday and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines.

"The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails.

"The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant Buchanan, Maury and Burnet, of the Navy."

A FLING AT CAPTAIN SEMMES.—The London *Guardian*, a paper which has a strong sympathy with the Confederates, publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent concerning Captain SEMMES and his claims to the sympathy of the Junior United Service Club of London, from which communication we extract the following paragraph:

"Much discussion is still going on in French and American circles, and among naval men and lawyers, respecting some of the results of the late action off Cherbourg. The published letter of the Confederate commander has not been well received, nor produced a good impression upon the generality of readers. The insinuation contained in it against Captain Winslow on the score of humanity are generally believed to be unjust, and, at all events, too serious and shocking to be brought against any man in so very vague and unsubstantial a form as that adopted by his opponents. Captain Semmes' expression that 'he did not know' that his adversary was so formidable as he proved to be is simply laughed at as childish and ridiculous. It is like a school boy who has caught a licking, blundering about the other boy's being so strong.' It was Captain Semmes' business to 'know' what he was going to do, and then do it, or not, and take his chance. Under all the circumstances, Captain Semmes is certainly not regarded here as a fitting object for popular ovations or public dinners, far less for such a compliment as that proposed to be paid him by such a body as the Junior United Service."

The War Department has issued an order in the case of colored soldiers which directs that all enlisted freed on or before April 19, 1861, shall be mustered for pay accordingly, and be paid the difference between the account heretofore received and the full pay allowed white soldiers during the same period; the question of freedom to be ascertained by the oath of the soldier, taken in connection with such other trustworthy information as can be obtained. This order is issued under provision of act of Congress approved July 4, 1864.

By command of Major-General Banks, all officers and enlisted men, prisoners of war, who were delivered at Red River Landing, July 22, 1864, to Colonel C. C. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, have been declared exchanged. Officers included in this exchange belonging to regiments in the 9th Army corps are ordered to report at once to Major-General J. J. Reynolds, to rejoin their regiments. Those belonging to regiments formerly comprising the 13th corps, to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, commanding defences at New Orleans. Those officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations whose term of service has expired will at once be transported to their respective States, there to be mustered out, in accordance with Circular No. 36, War Department, May 2, 1864.

THE War Department has decided that the allowance for clothing for three months men who have served less than that time shall be fixed for the full time of service. The same rule applies to six and nine months men. The 100 days men will be treated in this respect the same as the three months troops.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Office 2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Lest, Assistant Adjutant General, 2d Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General H. W. Halleck—corner F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Tamm, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, A.C.—539 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 17th street.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

33 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—Office, 167 F street, in charge of Major W. J. M. Nicodemus.

Provost Marshal General.

Brigadier-General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—corner G and 18th streets.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster.

Office—corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster.

Department of Washington—offices, 534, 535, 536, and 540 17th street, near New York avenue.

Major M. S. Miller Post Quartermaster.

Office, 233 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper.

304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—East Park square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary.

Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office, corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Ouyler, Acting Medical Inspector General.

U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S.

Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samson's Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 363 I street, north. Surgeon R. D. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—13th Pennsylvania Avenue.

Surgeon Basil Morris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas C. Jones, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania Avenue.

Surgeon G. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum.

H street, between 11th street and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania Avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 17th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 P street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York Avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsey, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General U. C. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Major General M. W. Thompson, Military Governor District of Columbia—corner 9th and I Streets.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 15th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—Office, northwest corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners—Office, 22d Winder's Building, second floor.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 26th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—220 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier-General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Cavalry Bureau—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General H. H. Judson, Chief Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Miller, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster's office, 374 H street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—331 17th street, opposite War Department.

OBITUARY.

PASSED away on Wednesday, 27th of July, having finished her course on earth, "ABELLA WHARTON, the beloved wife of Brigadier-General F. C. BARLOW, of the U. S. Army. In the high noon of the year, of the day, of her life and career of usefulness, time ceased for her, and eternity began. The heart that ever fel for others' woes and the hands that so gently ministered to them were stilled in death in that noon hour. The eyes that only beamed in love upon kindred and in sympathy upon the stranger were closed forever on the fleeting scenes of earth. The lips that never uttered guile, but opened oftenest to give expression to a brilliant fancy or a generous thought, were hushed in the silence of death's deep and awful mystery. No artist's pencil can picture her as vividly as the fond recollection of those who, having known, can never forget her.

Gifted in mind and person, gentle, twining, genial, unselfish, though dead she "still lives" in the memory of those who loved and lament her. "I am dressed for thee, my sister; very pleasant hast thou been unto me. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of woman." A ministering angel to the sick and suffering soldiers of every rank, she fell at last a sacrifice to heroic, noble efforts in their behalf. And now she sleeps the sleep of death, and her epitaph is written in their grateful hearts. "In labors abundant, in journeys often, in perils by her own countrymen, in perils in the city, in weariness and painfulness, and watchings often," she earned the rich reward promised by our adorable Saviour. "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at \$200 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a week.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

BROWN—HUNTERSON.—On Monday, August 1st, by Rev. F. T. Callicott, RICHARD T. BROWN to Miss ALICE F., only daughter of Lieutenant Henry Hunterson, both of Philadelphia.

BERCHER—JOHNSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., at headquarters of Brigadier-General Birney, on Monday evening, July 1st, by Rev. J. S. Swain, pastor of the M. E. church, Colorado. J. A. BERCHER, of the 30th U. S. Colored Troops, to Miss FRANCES B., only daughter of Samuel C. Johnson, Esq., of Guilford, Ct.

LITTLE—GERMON.—At Annapolis, Md., on July 23d, by Captain J. P. Jordan, U. S. A., Lieutenant D. B. LITTLE, 11th A. A. C., to Miss LAURA GERMON, of Annapolis, Md.

REILLY—CARTWRIGHT.—In New York, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, July 2d, by Rev. Mr. Foster, of the 15th-street Methodist Episcopal church, William A. REILLY, late Major of the 11th Pa. Vol., to Miss JANE, daughter of Thomas W. Cartwright, late captain of the 63d N. Y. Vol., Irish Brigade.

MEYERS—MCNAULY.—On July 27th at St. Patrick's church, by Rev. Father Denon, Lieutenant CHARLES A. MEYERS, U. S. A., to Miss MARY L. MCNAULY, of New Orleans.

PEYNA—SCROTCHE.—At Newport, August 4th, by Rev. J. Thayer, pastor of the Congregational church, ALBERT J. PEYNA, Stewart U. S. A., to Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late John W. Schofield, of Worcester, Mass.

DIED.

GOX.—In the officers' hospital, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on July 23d, ABRAHAM SIDDON COX, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, 1st Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and formerly of the city of New York, aged 64.

ALLYN.—At City Point, Va., on August 2d, of wounds received in the assault of July 30th at Petersburg, WILLIAM B. ALLYN, Adjutant of the 31st Maine Infantry, aged 22 years.

SANDFORD.—At New Orleans, La., on Saturday, July 22d, Captain JAMES SANDFORD, M. D., late of New York.

JAMES.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., suddenly, on Thursday, August 4th, Lieutenant FRED. J. JAMES, 3d U. S. Cavalry, aged 23 years, eldest son of Fred, and Julia L. James.

MINTURN.—At Fort Monroe, on Thursday, August 4th, Adjutant BENJAMIN G. MINTURN, 22d N. Y. Vol., son of the late Wm. H. Milburn.

ROBERTS.—At Petersburg, on July 9th, from wounds received at Reams' Station, June 29th, Captain W. DAWES ROBERTS, 11th Pa. Vol.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscriber.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificate.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New York, 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 & 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New York, 333 Third-ave.

Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th-av. & B'way.

Eighth National Bank of New York, 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New York, 151 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS & BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless afford facilities to subscribers.

BOUNTY, Collected and purchased by PRIZE MONEY, ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICERS AND SUTLERS can have all their business with Washington and elsewhere attended to through our house with promptness. Refer by permission to Pres. B. & D. Bk., N. Y., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, Pres. 3d-av. S. Bk., Hon. I. Harris, U. S. Sen. Pres. S. & L. Bk., Hon. J. Coopers, U. S. Sen. Pres. M. & T. Bk., Ex-Mayor Geo. Opdyke, W. E. Dodge, Ex-Mayor S. Powell, Jno. J. Phelps, Ex-Mayor J. M. Murphy, U. S. Pres. C. & R. R. R., Maj. W. G. Marcy, U. S. Pres. and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly and willingly.

GEORGE W. GRAY.

BROWN STOUT, PORTER, AND ALE BREWER,

28 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

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FOR

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 10, 1864. Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named and particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and delivery can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felt; No. 4, gun packing, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton waste, packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, boiler iron and rivets; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felt; No. 4, gun packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, zinc, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 25, hickory and ash plank and butts; No. 26, white pine; No. 34, hemp and cotton packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, boiler iron; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felt; No. 4, gun packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c.; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints and dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 3, boiler felt; No. 4, gun packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, umber; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c.; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, lead and zinc; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

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Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c.; No. 3, boiler felt; No. 4, gun packing, rubber hose, &c.; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, umber; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' stores; No. 11, engineers' tools; No. 12, engineers' instruments; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, &c.; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c.; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, zinc paint; No. 22, colored paints and dryers, &c.; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c.; No. 35, engineers' stores.

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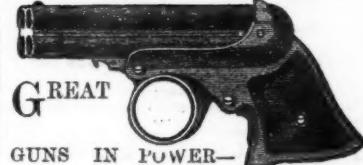
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